

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 26 of 1915.

# REPORT

ON

## INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th June 1915.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

**List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.**

[As it stood on the 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin; age 56 years.	700
3	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
4	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maresh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	200
6	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Krishna Behari Dutta, age 29 years.	200
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 36 years.	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 75 years.	1,000
10	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 50 years.	1,600
11	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 41 years.	600
12	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
13	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
14	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 55 years.	500
15	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	5,500
16	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Db.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 43 years.	700
17	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 57 years.	150
18	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
19	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	1,550
20	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 58 years.	19,000
21	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji; age 54 years	453
22	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	625
23	"Basumatl" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	14,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
24	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 29 years.	600
25	"Bharat Laxmi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik; age about 35 years.	1,000
26	"Bharati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 49 years.	9,000
27	"Bharatmalila"	Dacca	Do.	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo; age 33 years.	450
28	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta; Baidya	1,000
29	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
30	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha; age 39 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
31	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 41 years.	200
32	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 43 years.	300
33	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	500
34	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	997
35	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,000
36	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	700
37	"Brahman Sarnaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
38	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo; age 52 years.	660
39	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
40	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 24 years.	400
41	"Byabasay O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 37 years.	900
42	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 31 years.	800
43	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
44	"Chhatra" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 49 years.	500
45	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 33 years.	400
46	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
47	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 45 years.	300
48	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
49	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahman; age 48 years.	4,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
50	" <b>Dainik Basumatī</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
51	" <b>Dacca Prakas</b> " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu	800
52	" <b>Darsak</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,00
53	" <b>Dharma-o-Karma</b> " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
54	" <b>Dharma Tatva</b> " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
55	" <b>Dharma Pracharak</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,00
56	" <b>Diamond Harbour Hitaishi</b> " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 53 years.	2,500
57	" <b>Dhruba</b> " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
58	" <b>Education Gazette</b> " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
59	" <b>Faridpur Hitalshini</b> " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
60	" <b>Galpa Lahari</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
61	" <b>Gambhira</b> " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
62	" <b>Gaud-duta</b> " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
63	" <b>Grihastha</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	500
64	" <b>Hakim</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar. Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
65	" <b>Sri Gauranga Sevaka</b> " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
66	" <b>Hindu Ranjika</b> " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
67	" <b>Hindu Sakha</b> " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
68	" <b>Hitavadi</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
69	" <b>Islam-Rabi</b> " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin. Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
70	" <b>Jagat-Jyoti</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
71	" <b>Jagaran</b> " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
72	" <b>Jahannabi</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
73	" <b>Jangipur Samoad</b> " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100



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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
74	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 51 years.	300
75	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
76	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
77	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	1,500
78	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 48 years.	2,000
79	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	350
80	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 50 years.	300
81	"Kangal" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100
82	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
83	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 44 years.	500
84	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
85	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	750
86	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	350
87	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
88	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh; age about 35 years.	1,000
89	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 51 years.	500
90	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kandu, Hindu, Brahma; age 37 years.	500
91	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	400
92	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma; age 60 years.	200
93	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair; age 60 years	500
94	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas	300
95	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
96	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
97	"Malascha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 45 years.	1,500
98	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
99	"Manasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	2,000
100	"Mandarmala"	Do.	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 57 years.	400



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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
101	"Medini Sandhan" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
102	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
103	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
104	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
105	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
106	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
107	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
108	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
109	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	700
110	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
111	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
112	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Ray Kumar Sen Gupta, Hindu ; age 35 years.	1,000
113	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
114	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
115	"Nirjhar" (P)...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
116	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
117	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
118	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
119	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	200
120	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
121	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
122	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
123	"Prabahini" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
124	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
125	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
126	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500
127	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	800



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
128	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
129	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh. Goals; age 44 years.	575
130	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 67 years.	506
131	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	500
132	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
133	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo; age 56 years.	5,000
134	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 31 years.	300
135	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 34 years.	300
136	"Rajduti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian; age 32 years.	700
137	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
138	"Rangpur Sahitya Patrika" (P)	Parisad Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
139	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Satya Kinkar Banerji; age 31 years; Hindu, Brahmin.	200
140	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	500
141	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kairvarta; age 33 years.	200
142	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 47 years.	3,000
143	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 50 years.	1,800
144	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 61 years.	500
145	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 35 years.	1,300
146	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
147	"Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath	700
148	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	450
149	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
150	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 61 years.	About 1,000
151	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
152	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 42 years.	300
153	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 47 years.	400
154	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 46 years.	3,000
155	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
156	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
157	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
158	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
159	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Harananda Gupta, Brahmo ...	300
160	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
161	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
162	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	5,000
163	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
164	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
165	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
166	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
167	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
168	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
169	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
170	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
171	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
172	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
173	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	1,600
174	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
175	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
176	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	500
177	"Suhrit" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
178	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
179	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
180	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
181	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
182	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
183	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
184	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
185	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
186	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
187	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	8.0
188	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
189	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
190	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
191	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
192	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
193	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
194	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
195	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
196	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
197	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 31 years.	900
198	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
199	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
200	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manorajan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
201	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
202	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
203	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 51 years.	750
204	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
205	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
206	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600
207	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250

\* Suspended



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—conclude.</i>					
208	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Pamsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
209	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
210	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
211	"Fraternity"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
212	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
213	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
214	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Dinesh Ch. Chaudhuri	300
215	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
216	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
217	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garó.</i>					
218	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
219	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
220	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
221	"Bir Bharat" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
222	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
223	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
224	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
225	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
226	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
227	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
228	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
229	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma; Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
230	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000

\* Suspended.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
231	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
232	"Hablul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
233	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
234	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
235	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
236	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
237	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
238	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 27 years, and another.	400
239	"Refaqut" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
240	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammad- an ; age about 31 years.	1,000
241	"Resalat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muham- madan ; age about 30 years.	400
242	"Safir" (N)	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
243	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
244	"Tirmez ee" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Daily	.....	
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
245	"Utkal Varta"...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

\* Suspended.



*Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian news papers as it stood on 1st January 1915.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Anwar-ul-Akhbar	Calcutta	Daily		



Allegations and charges in the case of the late John A. Macdonald

John A. Macdonald, late of the House of Commons, was charged with the following offenses:

Charge	Verdict	Penalty
1. That he had received a bribe of £1000 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
2. That he had received a bribe of £500 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
3. That he had received a bribe of £250 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
4. That he had received a bribe of £125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
5. That he had received a bribe of £62.5 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
6. That he had received a bribe of £31.25 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
7. That he had received a bribe of £15.625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
8. That he had received a bribe of £7.8125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
9. That he had received a bribe of £3.90625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
10. That he had received a bribe of £1.953125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
11. That he had received a bribe of £97.65625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
12. That he had received a bribe of £48.828125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
13. That he had received a bribe of £24.4140625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
14. That he had received a bribe of £12.20703125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
15. That he had received a bribe of £6.103515625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
16. That he had received a bribe of £3.0517578125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
17. That he had received a bribe of £1.52587890625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
18. That he had received a bribe of £0.762939453125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
19. That he had received a bribe of £0.3814697265625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
20. That he had received a bribe of £0.19073486328125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
21. That he had received a bribe of £0.095367431640625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
22. That he had received a bribe of £0.0476837158203125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
23. That he had received a bribe of £0.02384185791015625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
24. That he had received a bribe of £0.011920928955078125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
25. That he had received a bribe of £0.0059604644775390625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
26. That he had received a bribe of £0.00298023223876953125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
27. That he had received a bribe of £0.001490116119384765625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
28. That he had received a bribe of £0.0007450580596923828125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
29. That he had received a bribe of £0.00037252902984619140625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
30. That he had received a bribe of £0.000186264514923095703125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
31. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000931322574615478515625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
32. That he had received a bribe of £0.00004656612873077392578125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
33. That he had received a bribe of £0.000023283064365386962890625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
34. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000116415321826934814453125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
35. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000582076609134674072265625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
36. That he had received a bribe of £0.000002910383045673370361328125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
37. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000014551915228366851806640625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
38. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000072759576141834259033203125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
39. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000363797880709171295166015625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
40. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000001818989403545856475830078125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
41. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000009094947017729282379150390625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
42. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000045474735088646411895751953125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
43. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000227373675443232059478759765625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
44. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000001136868377216160297393798828125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
45. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000005684341886080801486968994140625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
46. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000028421709430404007434844970703125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
47. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000142108547152020037174224853515625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
48. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000710542735760100185871124267578125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
49. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000003552713678800500929355621337890625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
50. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000017763568394002504646778106689453125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
51. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000088817841970012523233890533447265625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
52. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000444089209850062616169452667236328125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
53. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000002220446049250313080847263336181640625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
54. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000011102230246251565404236316680908203125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
55. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000055511151231257827021181583404541015625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
56. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000277555756156289135105592917022705078125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
57. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000001387778780781445675527964585113525390625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
58. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000006938893903907228377639822925567626953125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
59. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000034694469519536141888199114627838134765625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
60. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000173472347597680709440995573139190673828125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
61. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000867361737988403547204977865695953369140625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
62. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000004336808689942017736024889328479766845703125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
63. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000021684043449710088680124446642398834228515625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
64. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000108420217248550443400622233211994171142578125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
65. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000054210108624275221700311116605997085571390625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
66. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000271050543121376108501555583029985278696953125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
67. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000001355252715606880542507777915149926393484765625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
68. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000006776263578034402712538889575749931967423828125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
69. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000033881317890172013562694447878749659837119140625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
70. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000169406589450860067813472239393748299185595703125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
71. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000847032947254300339067361196968741495927978515625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
72. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000004235164736271501695336805984843707479639892578125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
73. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000021175823681357508476684029924218537398199462890625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
74. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000105879118406787542383420149621092686990997314453125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
75. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000052939559203393771191710074810546343495486572265625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
76. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000264697796016968855958550374027231717477328611328125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
77. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000001323488980084844279792751870136108587386643056640625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
78. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000006617444900424221398963759350680542936933215283203125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
79. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000033087224502121106994818796753402714684666076416015625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
80. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000000165436122510605534974093983767013573423330382080078125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
81. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000000827180612553027674870469918835067867116651910400390625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
82. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000004135903062765138374352349594175339335583259552001953125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
83. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000000020679515313825691871761747970876696677916297760009765625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
84. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000000103397576569128459358808739854383483389581488800048828125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
85. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000000516987882845642296794043699271917416947907444000244140625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
86. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000000002584939414228211483970218496359587084739537220001220703125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
87. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000000012924697071141057419851092481797935423697686100006103515625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
88. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000000064623485355705287099255462408989677118488430500030517578125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
89. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000000000323117426778526435499627312044948385592244205000152587890625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
90. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000000001615587133892632177499636560224741927961221025000762939453125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
91. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000000008077935669463160887499682801123709639806105125003814697265625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
92. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000000000040389678347315804437498414005618548199030525625019073486328125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
93. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000000000201948391736579022187492070028092740995152628125095367431640625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
94. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000000001009741958682895110937460350140463704975763140625476837158203125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
95. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000000000005048709793414475554687301750702318524878815703125238418791015625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
96. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000000000252435489670723777734365087535115926243940785156251192093955078125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
97. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000000000001262177448353618888671825437675579631219703925781255960469775390625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
98. That he had received a bribe of £0.00000000000000000000000063108872417680944433591271883778981560985196289062529802348876953125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
99. That he had received a bribe of £0.000000000000000000000000315544362088404722217956359418894907804925981445312514901174438765625 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.
100. That he had received a bribe of £0.0000000000000000000000001577721810442023611089781797094474539024629907226562574505872193828125 from the late Sir John A. Macdonald, for procuring the passage of a bill in the House of Commons.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 months.

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## I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 20th June says that Kunti Chamarin, whose letter entitled "Call of a distressed woman" was published in the paper some time ago, has arrived in Calcutta from Fiji. She recently called at the office. She could neither sit, stand nor move about with ease. When asked as to how she was, she replied that she had been beaten by Culambar and others at Fiji for having, firstly, refused to accede to their improper proposal and, secondly, for having sent a letter to India. She had not been treated well after landing in Calcutta. The Protector of Emigrants had turned her away. She had not sufficient funds. She was enabled to return to India through the charity of Hindus. Under the circumstances, why did not the Protector of Emigrants help her? Her only fault is that she got a letter published in the *Bharat Mitra*. Will the Government of India be pleased to enquire into this matter?

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA  
June 20th, 1915.

2. The following is taken from the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st June:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
June 21st, 1915.

America and the war. The question that now arises in the mind of almost everybody is, whether America really means to join in the great conflict. There is no reason for thinking that Germany will be cowed by the Note which President Wilson has addressed to her. From the interpretation which the *New York Herald* gives to that document it would appear that if America is ever forced by Germany into taking up arms against her she will do so for her own sake and not in the interest of England and her allies. To speak the truth, America, as we have always held, will not declare war very readily. For if she had any such intention she would never have harped on the questions of peace, neutrality, and so forth, as she has been doing. Some people are of opinion that America is quite unprepared for a fight, as she has no fast Dreadnoughts and cruisers, and has neither the money nor the equipment which the European Powers now engaged in the war have at their command. Indeed, America's frowns and threats are meaningless.

3. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 14th June says that when we see the nations of the world fighting for existence and honour, we involuntarily bemoan the attitude of Persia. She does not seem to be conscious of what is good or bad for her interests. She appears to be oblivious of what is coming over her. During the last 100 years no opportunity for the betterment of Persia occurred such as has now presented itself. We do not think that such an opportunity will again occur for another hundred years, but her supineness will prevent her from seizing and profiting by it.

PERSIAN EDITION OF  
THE HABLUL MATIN,  
June 14th, 1915.

What is the state of Persia. To-day, when the doors of liberty have opened before us, so lethargic are we that we do not make an effort to shake off our bondage and regain our liberty. Woe unto us Persians that we do not understand nor make an attempt to understand. Without knowing anything we pretend to be wise. We have laid aside all our patriotic feelings. During this war we have interpreted our idleness and patriotism as neutrality, but at the same time different parties have been formed who are giving their sympathy to one group of Powers or the other. We have made a meaningless interpretation of neutrality. Though the Powers have recognised the neutrality of Persia, yet they do not observe all the conditions attaching to such a state. The Persians have allowed the belligerents to tramp the country on all sides. The effect of this has been that 700 miles of Persian territory from Fo to Bayazid has become the fighting region of the belligerents. But the most interesting thing is this, that all the Powers accept our neutrality but openly say that as the Persians are unable to keep out the contending parties from their territory, the latter have made it the field of their hostile operations. We have no objection to Persia remaining neutral as she has hitherto done, but she should also collect forces and be prepared for any emergency. The people of our country do not understand what neutrality is, nor do they want to ascertain what arrangements other neutral countries have made—whether Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Afghanistan have notified their neutrality,



taken steps to safeguard that neutrality, or adopted an attitude of mere nominal neutrality. The paper goes on to say that all these countries, which are small as compared with Persia, have made all sorts of military preparations against all possible contingencies, such as encroachment, etc. For instance, it is known that when any hostile balloon is seen moving in the air over their territory, anti-aircraft guns are directed against it and a strong protest is made afterwards against such violation of neutrality.

A very favourable opportunity has presented itself to the Persians, which they are letting slip by. The administrators of Persia are still looking for foreign patronage and praise. There are countries of which the entire population is for war in spite of the neutrality declared by their Governments. An instance of this is Italy, which remained neutral for a long time. But the Italians, unlike the Persians, did not sit idle. They collected all sorts of forces so that they might be able to withstand any encroachments.

It is now eleven months since this war commenced. What has Persia done? What forces has she mustered? We do not say that Persia should at once gain strength. But what we say is that Persia has not done anything to meet the situation which has arisen outside the country.

In conclusion the paper says that all that is happening in Persia is due to the thoughtlessness of the entire population. It would be well if the Persians set their affairs in order and adopted a vigorous policy. Then if they joined in the war and got defeated, even that would be far better than the present situation in Persia.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1915.

4. The writer Head-constables of the Calcutta Police, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June, have submitted a touching petition to Mr. Gourlay, who is enquiring into certain matters concerning the Police. In this petition they have complained that when vacancies occur in the rank of Sub-Inspector, the authorities appoint outsiders or take men from the Provincial Police Service or promote Sergeants and office clerks, in utter disregard of their claims to promotion. This complaint seems to be true. During the last three years 43 such vacancies occurred. Of these 16 were given to European and Eurasian Sergeants, 13 to outsiders, 10 to Sub-Inspectors of the Provincial Police Service, 2 to office clerks and only 2 to writer Head-constables. Matriculation-passed men are being appointed directly to Sub-Inspectorships but it is strange that Matriculation-passed writer Head-constables are not promoted to those posts. Is their knowledge of police work counted as a disqualification? In fact, it is a most illogical procedure on the part of the authorities. Again, it is not unknown to the authorities what education and intelligence European and Eurasian Sergeants generally have. Moreover, they get salaries ranging from Rs. 90 to Rs. 130, while Writer Head-constables get salaries ranging from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 26. If, now, these writer Head-constables have no expectations of promotion, how can they be expected to work with honesty and diligence? We hope Mr. Gourlay will advise Government to remove this grievance of theirs.

BANGALI,  
June 22nd, 1915.

5. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June writes that Jnanendra Nath Mazumdar, who had been ordered to be interned at Chittagong, came back to Calcutta ten days ago, and that the police have not visited him during all this time. On Saturday last, however, he was taken by the police to be medically examined by the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College. The result of the examination has not yet been made public, but Jnanendra is not living in perfect freedom. One can form some idea as to what Jnanendra would have to suffer but for Lord Carmichael's kind interference, from the fact that the village where he was ordered to be interned is nearly 27 miles from Cox's Bazar, and that there is no kind of conveyance available



for this long journey. Besides, the chief occupation of the villagers is fishing, and the atmosphere of the place is tainted with the smell of fish. A stay at such a place would no doubt have endangered his life, and we admire the intelligence of the official who chose it for the internment of a phthisical patient. The gentleman deserves the distinction of being specially mentioned in a special issue of the Government Gazette.

6. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June, referring to the internment of Hem Chandra Ghosh, a student of Dacca, asks:—Would there have been any harm if the boy's offence had been made public?

The internment of Hem Chandra Ghose, of Dacca.

7. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th June has the following:—

The *Chaitra Puja*.

One Madhu Chania, of Chimabaj, in Tangail, has lodged a complaint before the Subdivisional Officer of Tangail, alleging that the Sub-Inspector, a Jamadar and two constables of the Nagarpur thana, as well as a Sub-Inspector of the local River Police Babu Barada Kanta Chakravarti and some dafadars and chaukidars forcibly took away from him some 400 or 500 goats, which were meant for sacrifice on the day of the *Chaitra Puja*. These goats were taken to the police boat, and most of them were afterwards sold and the proceeds appropriated by the police officers. One Gurudayal Kaivarta, who tried to prevent them from taking the animals away, was severely assaulted. The allegations are very grave indeed, for they imply interference on the part of a number of police officers with a Hindu religious rite. We know that police officers often commit this sort of oppression in the mufassil for the purpose of making people supply them with provisions, and, therefore, appeal to Lord Carmichael to enquire into the case and, if it be true, inflict condign punishments on the policemen concerned.

8. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June understands that one Babu Aditya Charan De has purchased the plot of land to the east of the factory of the Russa Engineering Works in Bhowanipur (Calcutta), on which there is a very old Musalman *Darga*, which is used for religious purposes by a large number of Muhammadans. Aditya Babu intends to demolish the *Darga*, and as that would be an act of interference with the Muhammadan religion, the paper requests the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to kindly enquire into the matter and take such steps as will satisfy both parties.

A Mussalman Darga threatened with demolition.

9. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th June quotes the *Patrika* as saying that recently the District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, held a secret inquiry into the now well-known law-suit against Dr. Chandi Charan Banerji (?), Honorary Magistrate of Konnagar. We believe that inquiries in connection with complaints against the police can be held only by District Magistrates or by officers deputed by them. Chandi Babu's case was one of unlawful *zulm* by the police. Why then should the inquiry in this case be conducted by a police officer?

Inquiry into the case of Dr. C. C. Banarji (?), Honorary Magistrate of Konnagar.

10. Referring to the recent *communiqué* of the Punjab Government on the subject of unrest in the province, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June says:—

"Saving the people in the Punjab."

The steps which Government has taken to prevent a recurrence of the outrages which have occurred in the province will no doubt serve their purpose to a large extent. But to increase the police force permanently means an additional burden on the tax-payer. Moreover, the police cannot always check crime, however strong in numbers it may be. Under the circumstances, it is necessary that the people should be able to defend themselves. It has transpired in the course of the hearing of one of the Punjab dacoity cases, that property worth more than a lakh of rupees was robbed and Hindu women took shelter in temples to save their honour. This shows that the villagers were unarmed and unable to defend their honour and property against a formidable gang of ruffians. If now the order which Government has given to allow respectable villagers to keep firearms, is properly carried out by the local officers, it is hoped that the people will, in future, be able to defend themselves on such occasions.

*BASUMATI*,  
June 19th, 1915.

*BANGAVASI*,  
June 19th, 1915.

*MOSLEM HITAINSHI*,  
June 18th, 1915.

*BANGALI*,  
June 18th, 1915.

*DAINIK BASUMATI*,  
June 19th, 1915.



## (b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGALI.  
June 22nd, 1915.

11. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June writes that Mr. Fraser, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur (Faridpur), behaves very rudely towards the public, so much so that people are afraid to go to his court. Some time ago he pulled the ear of a witness, and recently thrashed a Mukhtear for having gone inside the Court Inspector's room on some business. The last incident was enquired into by the Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrate, and Mr. Fraser had to apologise to the Mukhtear. But is a simple apology an adequate punishment for his offence? Ought not some more serious steps to be taken to bring Mr. Fraser to his senses? We invite Government's attention to the lamentable incident.

KASIPUR NIVASI,  
June 16th, 1915.

12. The *Kasipur Nivasi* (Barisal) of the 16th June says that the want of accommodation in the Collectorate building at Barisal leads to the holding of many courts also in the Settlement Office building and the Court of Wards building. This causes great inconvenience to parties, pleaders and mukhtears, specially in the rainy season, because the distance between the Court of Wards building and the Settlement Office building is about a quarter of a mile and that between the Collectorate building and the Settlement Office building is almost the same. Often the valuable time of the courts is lost in waiting for pleaders and mukhtears, and sometimes cases are heard in their absence. The attention of Government is drawn to the matter.

## (d)—Education.

NAYAK,  
June 19th, 1915.

13. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th June writes that the results of the last Matriculation Examination, as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, are not the same as those which appeared in the lists put up on the notice-boards in the Senate House. There have been instances of the names of candidates, who were given to understand at the Senate House that they had passed in the 1st Division, not appearing in the *Gazette* at all! We will not go into details just now, but will wait to see what action the University authorities take. Things are gradually getting to be rather scandalous in the University, and unless Lord Hardinge does something in the matter, discontent among the student community will increase.

MOHAMMADI,  
June 18th, 1915.

14. Discussing the question of Madrassah reform, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June writes:—  
The teachers and professors of the Calcutta Madrassah have recently submitted to the Committee on Madrassah Reform a statement of their views on the subject, including a proposed syllabus of studies. In connection with this syllabus, the first noticeable point is that it does not include any provision for teaching Moslems their mother-tongue, in spite of the eagerness shown by them. Apparently our *alems* cannot recognise what injury they and the cause of Islam have sustained because of this neglect of their mother-tongue on their part. The Calcutta Madrassah is now dominated by Maulvis from Upper India and they, it is understood, outvoted their Bengali colleagues who unanimously sought to prove the utility of an instruction in Bengali.

The second noticeable point is the undue length of time which a full course of study laid down by the *alem* will involve. The Maulvis propose a 15 years' course at school, and the courses of study in the lower classes of the Junior standard will necessitate at least three years' preparatory training at home. In other words, 18 years of study is the period which will see a youth finally passing his Madrassah examination. Now these Maulvis seem to forget that the Calcutta Madrassah will have to compete with the more easy courses of study prescribed by the organisers of the Dacca University. They must be careful that they do not jeopardise the very existence of their own institution. Then, again, they suggest a title of *alem* to be conferred on a student who has completed an eight years' course, but the value



of this title cannot be much, since it will imply a knowledge of Islamic theology confined only to the *Munya* and part of *Kaduri*, *Nur-ul-Anwar*, *Meskat*, and *Jalalyen*. There is also too much infusion of Persian in the courses of study. It is on the other hand extremely necessary that *Akayed*, adapted to the times, should be given an important place in the syllabus. As it is, the only recognition of it is the prescribing of a single out-of-date Urdu book on the subject by Maulana Haqqani.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1918.

15. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June has the following under the heading "Sanskrit Examination Board (Fifth Part):—

The Sanskrit Examination Board.

Since the establishment of the Board more than eight years ago, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee has been its President. This long occupation of the post of President by one man has, in our opinion, been detrimental to the working of the Board.

For some time past the Government of Bengal has been giving an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the *adhyapakas* of *tols* in the country. The distribution of this grant is made by Government on the recommendation of the *Saraswat Samaj* in Eastern and Northern Bengal and of the Sanskrit Examination Board in Western and Southern Bengal. An examination of the list of the *adhyapakas*, who are receiving shares of the grants in Eastern and Northern Bengal, makes it clear that the *Saraswat Samaj* is doing its duty in this connection very honestly and impartially. One finds, for instance, in the list the names of really able and learned *adhyapakas* who teach large numbers of students, giving them free board and lodging. Many of these students annually pass the Primary, Middle and Title Examinations. In Western and Southern Bengal, however, the claims of really learned and deserving *adhyapakas* to shares of the grant have been ignored, and they have been given to most undeserving men, for no other qualification than that they are the flatterers of Sir Ashutosh. The following examples will prove the correctness of this allegation.

At the top of the list of *adhyapakas* who are receiving shares of the grant in Western and Southern Bengal is the name of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Shibchandra Sarvabhauma, of Bhatpara, undoubtedly a most deserving man, and the monthly grant of Rs. 35 to him is a fitting one. We are, however, unable, to make out why the list does not contain the names of such other well-known and learned pandits of Bhatpara, as Pandit Ramkrishna Nyayatar-katirtha, Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, Pandit Vireshwar Smrititirtha, Pandit Narayanchandra Kavyasmrititirtha, Pandit Panchnan Kavyatarka-tirtha and Pandit Kamalkrishna Smrititirtha. It is these pandits who are upholding the glory of Bhatpara as a seat of Sanskrit learning. For a long time they have been ably teaching the various branches of Sanskrit without any aid from Government and large numbers of their students annually pass the Board's examinations. Two years ago Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Kaliprasanna Vidyaratna inspected the *tols* of Bhatpara as a representative of the Board, and was so impressed by the good work they were doing, that he recommended to the Board Pandits Kamalkrishna Smrititirtha and Narayan-chandra Kavyasmrititirtha for monthly grants of Rs. 30 each, and on this recommendation, the Board requested Government to give them the grants; but now we are astonished to see that the Board has not been pleased to allot any shares of the grant to these two pandits. Many people say that the cause of this misfortune of theirs is their failure to pay proper homage to Sir Ashutosh. Again, in Navadwip, the claims of really deserving pandits have been ignored, while Pandit Ajitnath Nyayaratna, a quite undeserving man, has been given a monthly grant of Rs. 30. We do not know whether Pandit Ajitnath has a good knowledge of any branch of Sanskrit learning and that any student of his has ever passed any of the Board's examinations with credit. His great qualification is that he now and then composes adulatory verses in praise of influential big men like Sir Ashutosh and recites them in public meetings. Again, in Calcutta, while a number of so-called pandits and *adhyapakas*, like Dakshinacharan Smrititirtha, have each received monthly grants of Rs. 20, a great pandit like Pandit Harachandra Tarkapanchanan has received nothing. The community of pandits is eager to know why the claims of learned *adhyapakas*, like Ramakrishna Nyayatar-katirtha and Panchanan Tarkaratna to



shares of the grant have been ignored, while most undeserving men have been given substantial shares. Would the Government of Bengal tell us the reason?

CHARU MIHIR,  
June 15th, 1915.

16. There can be no denying the fact, writes the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 15th June, that the thirst for education is rapidly increasing in Bengal and

Education in Bengal.

parents now do their very best to have their sons educated. Unfortunately, however, the stringent rules which have of late been introduced prevent an increase in the number of schools and colleges; and the result is that a growingly large number of boys fail to receive the education which they are so anxious for, while those who are less unfortunate, find it a severe tax on their energies and their parents' purse to continue the prosecution of their studies. The fate of the National Council of Education and the results of the attempts of Hindus and Musalmans to have universities of their own have convinced the people of our province that Government does not like the idea of allowing the management of Indian education to be in Indian hands. We know that Government is willing to provide our young men with high education, and its educational policy has been made amply clear in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch. There are some narrow-minded Englishmen who think that the spread of high education in this country would mean the curtailment of the power of the ruling race, but it is needless to say that the true Englishman, who is above all meanness, treats such an idea with the contempt it deserves. Again, there are some English officials in the Education Department who try to hamper education in various ways, but we must appeal to our benign Government against this mischief, and we are sure that our prayers will not be in vain.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA  
O-ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
June 17th, 1915.

17. Referring to the Government of India's resolution on self-government, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 17th June regrets that

Lord Ripon's scheme of self-government by purely non-official boards and the Decentralisation Commission's recommendations still remain in abeyance. A very good start for improvement will be made by the Government of India if it now gives effect to at least Lord Ripon's scheme.

Some people have been taking exception to the fact that in the resolution Government has discussed only the opinions of Local Governments and the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, without taking any notice of the views which the public have been expressing so long. Again, unlike the government of Lord Ripon, the present Government of India has relied too much on the opinions of Local Governments in matters concerning the improvement of villages. Most probably, the views of Local Governments will guide all actions in this connection. This is disappointing to the public, for Local Governments have all along been showing a deplorable indifference to this matter.

NAYAK,  
June 16th 1915.

18. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes that Professor Patrick

"We say so much, will you understand?"

Geddes recently, after inspecting the condition of certain municipalities near Madras City, expressed the opinion that "the people of India are not

altogether to blame for being dirty. The dirt was due too much too the neglect of the municipality." This is a view which will only be confirmed by an inspection of other municipalities in other parts of India. All our municipalities neglect their duties. Unhappily Government deliberately ignores all this. The country is being ruined, people are being ground down with taxes, and complaints of municipal oppression are driving the townspeople crazy. Indeed, the unrest and seditious spirit in the country is partly due to this. Nevertheless Government will not check these municipal misdeeds. Our municipal authorities are generally devoid of conscience and are not afraid of popular opprobrium. They are extravagant and always manage to throw dust in the eyes of Government. The retention of the services of Professor Geddes may be taken as a proof of their extravagance. Certainly the



municipalities of Madras are not rich enough to act on the Professor's suggestions and transform their towns on the model of European cities. Look at Calcutta itself. The atmosphere is laden with dust, the streets are ill-lighted and are submerged whenever there is a heavy rainfall. The Commissioners at great expense recently built the Tallah water-works, but to what good? Certain contractors profited and the municipal exchequer was nearly depleted of funds, while the ratepayers were crushed by the putting of meters to ascertain the amount of water consumed. Yet again, since the water in this tank began to be used, it is noticeable that hydrocele and varicocele have increased among the townspeople. There are several other examples of municipal extravagance, of want of necessary improvement and outlay of funds on luxuries and of consequent overtaxation. The real fact is, that if the country is to be saved, municipal local self-government must be abolished.

19. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th June writes:—

"Interference with religion."

We are deeply grieved to learn from a report, which recently appeared in the *Bengalee* that the Magistrate of Murshidabad forbade the people of Murshidabad and Berhampur to use the water of the Bhagirathi, owing to the outbreak of cholera which took place in Gorabazar last May. Representations were made to him against the injustice of the order, for the sacred water of the Bhagirathi is an indispensable thing for Hindu worship. Besides, it has been scientifically proved that cholera bacilli cannot live in that water. Notwithstanding the Magistrate paid no heed to these representations and a number of people were fined for violating the order. This prohibition of the use of the water of the river is an act of interference with Hindu religion and has hurt local Hindu feelings very deeply, for Hindus cannot now perform their daily worship properly. We appeal to Lord Carmichael to have the Magistrate's order set aside without delay. If His Excellency has no idea of the degree of reverence in which the water of the holy river is held by Hindus, however dirty or foul it may be, let him consult some respectable Hindus on the matter. The Hindu would prefer to die by drinking the water rather than abstain from using it, for he believes that a touch of the holy water means salvation. We hope our kind-hearted Governor will listen to our prayers.

20. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June takes exception to the order above referred to, and says that it constitutes an interference with the Hindu religion. Hindu

"A curious order."

widows have to perform their daily worship with Ganges water and the Magistrate's order now prevents those of them who live in Murshidabad from doing so. The paper appeals to Lord Carmichael and asks him to interfere in the matter.

21. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 15th June endorses the remarks reported above, and adds that the order, besides being an interference with the Hindu religion, is causing no end of inconvenience to a large number of Hindus of either sex, who, from religious scruples, drink nothing but Ganges water. A Magistrate, says the paper, who can issue such an order, ought to be relieved of his responsible duties at once.

"Drinking and bathing in the water of the Ganges prohibited—Interference with the Hindu religion."

#### (h)—General.

22. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June refers to the case of Debendra Nath Chakrabarti, post master of Biswanath, who made certain allegations against some

The post master of Biswanath.

policemen and was convicted but subsequently acquitted. He has since been reinstated, but it behoves Government to compensate him for the legal expenses which were incurred by him.

23. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for the month of *Asarh*, 1322 (B. E.), writes that the Legislative Councils in India are shams, so far as real authority on the part of their members is concerned. This not only hurts our self-

Inconveniences of want of authority in political affairs.

respect but also produces certain practical inconveniences and losses. For example, it is the duty of the State to educate our children, improve the sanitation of rural areas, and so forth. But since our Government does not discharge

BANGAVASI,  
June 19th, 1915.

NAYAK,  
June 17th, 1915.

BANGALI,  
June 15th, 1915.

BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1915.

PRAVASI  
ASARH, 1322 B. E.



its duties fully in these respects, we have to supplement its efforts voluntarily at our personal expense. Moreover, no real sanitary and educational progress is possible for a people lacking in political power. So it should be one of our first duties to try to secure political power.

Continuing, the paper suggests that the proceeds of the Road and Public Works cesses, which during all these years were used by Government for other than their legitimate purpose, should now be refunded to the District and Local Boards, which should spend them on the sanitary improvement of their respective areas. Legally and morally Government is bound to make this refund—the more so that it can afford to spend crores each year on building new Capitals, and new railways, designed chiefly to promote the interests of the foreign trader or the military defence of the country.

Of course, one might suggest the raising of a big loan to effect the sanitary improvement of Bengal, but devoid as we are of political authority, we cannot suggest the raising of loans, which may not be spent for the purposes for which they are raised. And even if we did make the suggestion, where is the certainty that Government would accept it?

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
June 17th, 1915.

24. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 17th June says that to meet the demand of textile manufacturers, State-aided dye works have been started in England. The

Government and dye stuffs. Indian cloth manufacturers too have been placed at a serious disadvantage on account of the scarcity of dye-stuffs, and the ultimate result of the opening of the new dye-works will be that a part of the Indian textile industry will pass into English hands. Is this the reward for India's loyalty? During this war, when all differences are being sunk in the Empire, with a view to presenting a united front to the enemy, it is not meet that the British Government should adopt a policy which will bring about the destruction of the only important industry India possesses, namely, the textile industry. India has two competitors in the field—Great Britain and Japan. She is, besides, hampered by an excise duty and the artificial value of the silver rupee. And now, to crown all, comes this new misfortune.

The paper goes on to remark that the *communiqué* which the Government of India has issued on this subject has afforded it little satisfaction. The *communiqué* tells us that it is the primary duty of the British Government to supply dye-stuffs to British manufacturers, though it is also necessary to supply them to India as well. The paper observes that there is a great difference between "primary duty" and "necessity." The British Government ought to look on all its subjects with an impartial eye. The dyes manufactured in Britain ought to be sold without any restriction in all parts of the Empire, and any differential treatment in the matter, as between one part of the Empire and another, is not only unwise but impolitic.

The paper says that it has been constrained to use strong language from a desire to open the eyes of Government.

In conclusion, the paper says that it is the duty of Government to save the Indian mills from ruin. It also asks the Indian public to agitate in the matter.

MOHAMMADI,  
June 18th, 1915.

25. Mohammad Fakiruddin Sarkar, of Kesaberpara, Sukanpukur, district Bogra, writes to the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June, dwelling on the ruin

"Ruin by usury."

caused among the poorer sections of the population by the usurious rates of interest charged by *mahajans*. These *mahajans* often trick the poor raiyats out of their lands and houses mortgaged with them. In addition to the high rates of interest charged, these *mahajans* often cheat their debtors by denying in court any sums paid from time to time in partial repayment of debts. What is needed is that the law should be amended (1) to fix maximum rates of interest, and (2) to make it obligatory on a *mahajan* to give receipts to debtors for all partial repayments of debt.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1915.

26. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June says that the Fisheries Department of the Government of

The Fisheries Department.

Bengal, which is maintained by the Government at a high cost, brings little return to the public for the money spent on it. The Bengalis are a fish-eating people, but the rivers are gradually producing less and less fish. Fish has become extremely dear in cities and is scarce in villages. It is not difficult to find out the causes of the decrease of fish in rivers.



First, the raising of embankments on all sides prevents the regular flooding of rivers, and without floods, fish do not increase. Secondly, in rivers of shallow water, fish is caught wholesale, fry and all, by fish-dams from bank to bank. Thirdly, although in the rainy season the fish in rivers get an opportunity to increase, the steeping of jute poisons the river water and kills them. Mr. Southwell, the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, has recently made a comparative estimate of the quantities of fish consumed in England and Wales and in Calcutta. The 35,000,000 people who form the netire population of England and Wales eat 21,968,720 maunds of fish annually, while the 900,000 people of Calcutta eat only 133,663 maunds, an average of much less than 1 ounce of fish per head per day. Milk, butter and *ghee* have become extremely scarce. If now fish also disappears, what are the Bengalis to live on? People expected great things from the Fisheries Department, but unfortunately all their expectations have been disappointed.

27. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 15th June writes:—

The partition of Mymensingh.

The Mymensingh public have already suggested to Government the best means of relieving the District Magistrate of his heavy burden of work. But even if that cannot save Mymensingh from being divided, we hope that Government will at least defer the measure for the present, in consideration of the universal distress which now exists in the district.

28. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th June, referring to the rejection

A High Court for the Punjab.

of the scheme to create a High Court at Lahore, remarks that the United Provinces and the Punjab have apparently fallen upon evil times. The infant province of Bihar gets a High Court and an Executive Council because it enjoys the favour of the higher authorities and also because it happens to have been once associated with the advanced province of Bengal.

29. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 20th June writes that the

*Ibid.*

refusal of the Secretary of State to give a High Court to the Punjab, has greatly disappointed the local educated public. Of course, a big province like the Punjab should have a High Court, but the time for agitating about that boon will be after the war, when the present financial stress will be over.

30. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th June asks why the Secretary of

The Punjab Chief Court.

State for India has found it impossible to raise the Chief Court of the Punjab to the status of a High Court. It seems quite unfair that while one part of India is going to have two High Courts in the place of one High Court, another part of the country should be denied the privilege of having its Chief Court raised to the status of a High Court. It cannot be said that the Punjab is a more backward province than Bihar and Orissa.

31. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st June has the following:—

"Fortune's freaks"—Government and industries.

It is by no means a rare thing in India to find one province enjoying privileges from which another is excluded. This strange anomaly no doubt causes pain to the people of the less fortunate province, as they can find no justification for it, considering that the whole of the country is under one Government, which is supposed to be following one uniform policy. It cannot be said that this difference in the respective fortunes of different provinces is due to any difference in the circumstances in which they are placed. Bihar gets a High Court while the Punjab has to console herself with only a Chief Court. Bengal, Bihar, Madras, and Bombay have each its Executive Council, while it is considered an unnecessary luxury for the United Provinces, whose people cannot be said to be in any way less advanced even than those of Bihar and Orissa. The local boards and municipalities of Madras enjoy a freedom to which their sister institutions in Bengal are perfect strangers. The Bombay Municipality has its elected non-official Chairman, while the Corporation of Calcutta has not. We have cited only a few out of the great catalogue of anomalies, and it goes without saying that they cause much heart-burning. Nor is there any sign of the situation improving. We all know that most of the industries of India are either dead or dying

CHART MHIR,  
June 15th, 1915.

NAYAK,  
June 16th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
June 20th, 1915.

BANGALI,  
June 17th, 1915.

BANGALI,  
June 21st, 1915.



for want of proper encouragement and support. There is also a wide field in our country for starting new industries, but nothing can be done without Government help. In some provinces certain infant industries have found a wet-nurse in Government. For example, in Madras the Government is doing much to encourage the alumanium, chrome leather, weaving and other industries. In Bengal, the Government recently instituted an enquiry as to the means by which the industries of the province could be developed, but nothing practical has been done as yet, as is the case with the United Provinces. Bengal is the most advanced province in India, and she has a very able and sympathetic Governor in Lord Carmichael. We appeal to His Excellency to help the province in reviving her industries and thus help her in the struggle for existence which she is unable to do unaided and which is at the root of all the mischief that has so far baffled the attempts of the police and the law-courts. Some time ago the Trustees of the National Fund asked Government to stand security for half of the loan which the Tarpur Sugar Works wanted from the fund, but Government refused to do so. This is not the way to encourage our industries, and we pray to our Governor to give more practical help to them than the institution of enquiries and the publication of reports.

JASOHAR.  
June 19th, 1915.

32. The *Jasohar* (Jessore) of the 19th June expresses regret that Indians are not eligible for admission to the new military

The new military academy at Quetta

academy started at Quetta. If Indians are not to be taken into this institution, why should

Indian money be spent for its upkeep? The Indian people deeply regret that in spite of their enormous sacrifices in this war, they are being refused any new rights like this.

NAYAK,  
June 18th, 1915.

33. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th June is glad at the extension of the Viceroy's term of office. This paper has

Lord Hardinge.

always been a strong supporter of Lord Hardinge's

measures. And indeed a ruler who is attacked by the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* must necessarily be a good ruler from the Indian stand-point. Lord Hardinge has ruled the country with extraordinary good sense during the last five years. He owes his extension of office to the difficulty of finding a suitable successor who will guide India through these critical times. Also there are certain things for Lord Hardinge yet to do, namely, creation of a High Court at Patna, redistribution of the boundaries of Bengal, a final settlement about Delhi, and control of the situation which has arisen in the United Provinces.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
June 17th, 1915.

34. Referring to the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 18th June writes:—

"The Viceroy of India—Extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office."

The extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office has given satisfaction to almost every journal,

not excepting even the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The *Englishman* and the *Statesman*, however, are displeased at this extension of His Excellency's term of office. The *Englishman* has expressed its disapproval in polite language, but the *Statesman* has exceeded all bounds of soberness. The fact, however, that His Excellency's term of office has been extended only by four or five months instead of so many years, affords the *Statesman* some consolation. The paper characterises the movement which was set on foot by the Princes and people of India in this connection as an artificial one and as a thing which should never have been taken by Lord Hardinge seriously. We thank our contemporary for its remarks about "the whims of an autocrat"—remarks which have no doubt been elicited by the transfer of the capital from the City of Palaces to that city of ancient ruins, Delhi. It has also been led to make a frank admission of its idea that the liberation of India from the Delhi system of government depends upon the retirement of Lord Hardinge. Personally speaking, we are not in favour of Lord Hardinge's Delhi policy, but all the same we must say that he is a kind-hearted, sympathetic and able Governor. The courage and endurance which His Excellency has shown after repeated bereavements and after the dastardly attempt on his life deserve the highest praise, and his able and cool-headed management of the affairs of India in a crisis like the present one has earned him the esteem of the whole of the Indian people. The *Englishman* and the *Statesman* may



be happy to see Lord Hardinge leave India, but we are very pleased at the extension of his term of office.

35. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June writes:—

The extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty.

The extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty has given satisfaction to every newspaper in India, excepting the "Rushlight of Chowringhee" (the *Statesman*) and the "Koilaghat paper" (the *Englishman*). Neither of these journals, however, represents Bengali public opinion, which, we know, is heartily in favour of the continuance of Lord Hardinge's term of office.

36. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June is very pleased with the extension of the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, whom it describes as a liberal-minded and just

*Ibid.*

Governor.

37. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th June writes that all Indians will rejoice at the extension of the Viceroy's term of office. But while Lord Curzon, that most unpopular ruler, got a two years' extension, Lord

*Ibid.*

Hardinge, who is so popular with our political classes, has got only a four months' extension.

38. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June is pleased beyond measure at the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office. It is good news which will be specially

*Ibid.*

appreciated in view of the critical times through which the Empire is passing. His Excellency is showing an extraordinary devotion to duty and patriotism in thus prolonging his stay in our midst, in spite of the numerous bereavements he has sustained.

39. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June is very pleased at the appointment of Sir Edward Gait as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, and congratulates

Sir Edward Gait.

the province on its getting such an able, kind-hearted, impartial and learned ruler.

40. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th June writes that Sir Edward Gait has no first hand knowledge of Bihar, save such as he secured in the Calcutta Secretariat while Bihar was a part of Bengal. This shows

The new Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

that in these days, local experience is not held to be necessary for a Lieutenant-Governor. Luckily for Bihar, Sir Edward is no *rubberdust* Civilian. He is a distinguished literary man and we hope he will show sympathy and impartiality in his new office.

41. So Sir Charles Bailey, writes the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June is going to that *pinjrapole* of lucky old Civilians. But how is it that no accommodation has been found for Sir John Hewett and Sir Harvey Adamson in that refuge?

Sir Charles Bayley.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

42. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th June says:—

Distress in Eastern Bengal.

The condition of Eastern Bengal is daily becoming worse. The distress of the people of the Noakhali and Tippera districts was very acute, but when the floods came it aggravated it still more. In the Dacca and Mymensingh districts also distress has become severe. There are reports that people are actually starving. We earnestly request Government to depute a responsible officer to enquire into the situation. Unfortunately in these matters Government depends more on police reports than on information supplied by the public, and for this Government has been compromised more than once. When the great famine of Orissa was coming, its approaching signs frightened the people and the cry of distress was raised everywhere, but Government paid no heed to that cry. When, however, famine showed itself in right earnest and began to commit terrible havoc all around, the official world, from the Viceroy downwards, was taken aback and the purse-string of Government was liberally unloosed to save the lives of the people. Exactly the same thing happened in

*NAYAK*,  
June 17th, 1915.

*MOSLEM HITAINSHI*,  
June 18th, 1915.

*BANGALI*,  
June 18th, 1915.

*BASUMATI*,  
June 19th, 1915.

*NAYAK*,  
June 17th, 1915.

*BANGALI*,  
June 18th, 1915.

*NAYAK*,  
June 17th, 1915.

*DAINIK BASUMATI*,  
June 18th, 1915.



the great famine which occurred towards the close of the 19th century. Although on this occasion Lord Curzon, who used always to be kept informed of what the newspapers wrote, began to give relief a little earlier than on previous occasions, yet it cannot be denied that on this occasion also there was a large number of deaths from starvation. At that time, when the newspapers first began to speak of the approaching famine, many district officers called their statements exaggerated, but at last their words proved correct. However that may be, Lord Carmichael is soon going to Dacca. If he visits the places affected and makes enquiries personally, he will find out the truth.

MOHAMMADI  
June 18th, 1915

43. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June refers to the acute distress and scarcity prevailing among the rural population of the Eastern Bengal districts, owing to the failure of rains last year and the stoppage of the jute trade and excessive rainfall during the last few months. Many villages are submerged and immense loss of life of men and cattle has resulted. Both Government and the public should take early relief measures. Cannot our youths, who showed such zeal during the Burdwan floods, render similar service over again? It will not do only to depend on Government for help. Government will come to help us when they find us helping ourselves.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
June 18th, 1915.

44. Maulana Hakim Abdul Quayum and Munshi Maniruddin, of Nabinnagar, Tippera, writes to the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June that a severe famine has broken out in that place. The cultivators had to sell their last crop of jute very cheap and could not, therefore, make any profit. They are now totally destitute. This season's crops of jute and paddy would have been very satisfactory but for their being destroyed by excessive rain. Large numbers of men are literally starving, and the writer invites the kind and prompt attention of Government to the matter.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
June 16th, 1915.

45. A correspondent of the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes from Comilla that floods in the Gumti river have inundated many villages, carrying away houses, cattle and so forth. The Divisional Commissioner, the District Magistrate and a Deputy Magistrate are inspecting the flooded area. Relief measures should at once be taken to save the suffering population.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MOHAMMADI,  
June 18th, 1915.

46. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June publishes a letter by Shirazi, dwelling on the glorious future which awaits Islam. The spread of Islam during the early years of the Moslem era was not due, in such a large measure as is supposed, to the growth of the political power of Islam. Rather it was due mainly to its own inherent spiritual force. This is proved by the conversion of the Tartar tribes, including the Moghals, originally non-believers, who had at various times wrought severe havoc in centres of Moslem culture and influence like Bagdad, for example. Leaving aside those days of rapid and wholesale conversion of nations and tribes, even now Islam is slowly but surely spreading among the European nations and also among Asiatics and Africans. Indeed, every year, 6,000,000 of new converts to the faith are made. And there is now an awakening visible among all the Moslem nations on earth. When they are thoroughly roused, a new era of Moslem culture will dawn and the Moslem faith will spread. In fact we can confidently expect that the whole world will ultimately adopt Islam.

THE PERSIAN EDITION  
OF THE HABLUL  
MATIN,  
June 14th, 1915.

47. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 14th June says that except that the war is raging more furiously than ever, now that winter is over, there is no perceptible change in the general situation. It is also the greatest war of modern times in which a large number of soldiers are taking part. The casualties are also very heavy. The effect of this war has been widely felt. It has drawn men from all parts of the world. Even those countries which have not taken any part in this war have been affected, because they have lost all trade facilities. One of the worst results of this war is, that after it is over,



the female population of Europe will exceed the male by 25 millions. This surplus female population will most likely betake itself to Asia.

The paper then goes on to review the situation in the western theatre of the war. From the telegrams which have been received, it appears that the Germans have not been idle in the west and that they intend to make another supreme effort in France. The reports, which have been forthcoming, all show that the allied forces have made advances. Not a day passes without news of a big victory on the part of the Allies. This leads us to think that the Germans are on the eve of being ousted from France.

One thing which has given Germany an advantage is the use of poisonous gases, which the Allies have not thought fit to use out of humanitarian considerations. On the whole, nothing extraordinary has happened in the Western theatre of the war.

Germany considers England her worst enemy, because she thinks that if England had not joined this war she would have long ago attained her object. If England even now withdraws from this war, Germany may be able to accomplish her task, so she has turned her entire attention to England, and is trying, by aerial raids, to strike terror into England and compel her to withdraw. But this is an idle hope.

A rumour, which has started from America, says that Germany is about to make an aerial raid on the coasts of England and that she anxiously awaits the result of this experiment.

It is also reported that Germany has strongly reinforced her army in Belgium with fresh recruits, though the report is silent as to the reason of this proceeding.

The paper has repeatedly observed that this war has now passed out of the hands of the Ministers into those of the people of England and Germany. Unless one of the nations is defeated, there is no prospect of peace. So long as they have a single individual or penny left they will go on fighting.

The paper next passes on to review the course of events in the eastern theatre of the war. From the Secretary of State for India's telegram it is clear that Russia has received a set back. The Russians seem to have been defeated in Galicia and the Carpathians owing to two reasons—first, the shortage of the munitions of war; and secondly, the use of poisonous gases by the Germans. Though the latest reports indicate some activity on the part of the Russians, it does not appear to be of an important character. Sooner or later the war will be carried into Lehistan and the Baltic region. It is apprehended that the Allies of themselves will make separate peace. From the speech of Mr. Sozonoff, it appears that Austria and Germany had made offers of peace to Russia. In case the Allies are unable to help Russia, she will be forced to make peace. The difficulties experienced by Russia may be overcome only if either two things happen—(1) if the Italians and Servians, etc., attack Austria on one side and compel her to withdraw her forces, and on the other side, the Allies attack Germany and force her to withdraw her forces from Lehistan and the Baltic regions, and (2) if, by opening the Dardanelles, the Allies can supply the munitions of war to Russia. All experts are of opinion that Russia has abundance of men and could conquer Germany and Austria single-handed but for the scarcity of the munitions of war and of officers. The Russians have themselves attributed their defeat to these causes. The opening of the Dardanelles will take a long time, and it is probable that so long as the Allies have not accomplished this task, Russia will be subjected to many difficulties. The paper then goes on to refer to a probable advance of the Austrians in Lehistan and the Baltic region and to the losses which Russia will sustain on account of the stoppage of her trade, a misfortune which has not befallen any other Power. This is all due to the closing of the Dardanelles. The paper repeats in this issue its references as to the preparedness of Germany for this war, to the attention she paid to the manufacture of the munitions of war, to the seizure of the armaments and amunitions of war stored in workshops at Liege and Lodz by her, and to the capability of Austrian workshops to supply unaided all armaments and munitions needed by her.

Referring to Italy, the paper says that the telegraphic reports show that the Italians have made great advances. So long as Austria and Germany were engaged with Russia, Italy, enjoyed great facilities for hostile movements but



now those two countries are free to a certain extent to deal with the Italians. If the Italians are able to advance forward, then certainly their participation in the war will be profitable to the Allies. It is only the beginning of the war. Experts do not place much reliance on these advances made by the Italians. We have repeatedly said that the Italians have no record of any brilliant military achievement on land during the last 30 years, though her naval strength is well known. The paper then goes on to repeat its old remarks about the probable reasons for Italy joining in the war, viz., to help the Allies in their efforts in the Dardanelles and to attack Constantinople by way of Anatolia. Up to this time Italy has had to contend against Austria alone and has not encountered opposition from Turkey or Germany. She has not even given them an ultimatum, though on both sides all diplomatic relations have been broken off and the Ambassadors removed from one another's capitals. A state of war exists between them, but not quite openly.

Passing on to Turkey, the paper says that though Turkey is beset on all sides, yet one thing which stands out prominently is her bravery—a fact which has been admitted even by her opponents. Whatever may be the result of this war, Turkey has for all time gained a place of honour. It is our conviction that the good which Turkey has done to Germany and the advantages which have accrued to the latter are far greater than the help which Austria has rendered Germany. Some experts are of opinion that if Turkey had not joined this war the Dardanelles would not have been closed and Russia would not have become isolated from England and France, the western theatre of war would not have been depleted of soldiers and Russia's existence would not have been threatened for want of munitions of war. This has been brought about by the blunder committed by the statesmen of Russia, France and England, a blunder which has precipitated Turkey into this war. The changes which have taken place in the *status quo* in the Eastern States is due to Turkey's participation in the war. Otherwise this war would not have spread from the west to the east. Turkey's help has been a source of great advantage to Germany and Austria, though she has suffered great losses. Her sovereignty over Cyprus is lost, her suzerainty over Egypt is gone, her possessions in Basra and Irak have come under the protection of the British and the coast of Syria has been invaded. It is said that Wan has been besieged by the Russians. To crown all, the Dardanelles is being threatened by a violent attack as well as Constantinople. As the reports show, the Allies have devoted their attention more to the Turks than the Germans. The Allies have suffered great losses, and many of their battleships have been destroyed. It cannot be said that the Allies are any the nearer to the accomplishment of the task which they have set before themselves in the Dardanelles. Their whole aim is to open the straits and capture Constantinople.

The paper says that it has from the very commencement said that the task of the Allies in the Dardanelles is not impracticable, but the loss will be greater than the advantage gained. Even to-day the Allies are in a position to bring about peace with Turkey and open the Dardanelles. This would be much better than actual conquest. The latest reports tell us that the peace party in Constantinople is very busy and is endeavouring to send Tewfik Pasha, the former Ambassador, to London, to try and make honourable peace, but it is to be feared that Germany knowing full well the advantages she derives from Turkish co-operation, may not readily relinquish her grip over Turkey—and give up the predominant position she occupies in Constantinople. Turkey will not secure an honourable peace if any overtures are made by her now. The members of the Committee of Union and Progress declare with one voice that it is better to die than to submit ignobly. Bearing in mind this spirit of the young Turks, we cannot credit these reports about peace. Reuter informs us that the German officers have advised the Sultan to transfer his capital to Konia, but the Sultan has consented only to the residence of the heir-apparent there. In fact, it appears that the young Turks made their political existence dependent on their connection with Germany. The question now is whether Germany has also made a similar compact.

It then refers to the American Note to Germany regarding the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the naval tactics followed by Germany and the resignation of Mr. Bryan, and says that the neutrals are awaiting with interest the result of



this discussion between America and Germany so that they may take the necessary steps.

Germany knows full well that America will not take part in this war and therefore wants to prolong the discussion. America, on the other hand, wants complete assurance about the inviolability of American rights on the sea and the recognition of international laws.

48. Discussing the possibility of the extension of the area of the war, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June

"Future spread of the great war." writes:—

Judging from the growing severity of tone adopted by America towards Germany in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania*, a war between the two Powers may be held to be a possibility, but not a near probability. But Italy's declaration of war seems greatly to have upset Greece, whose interests, naval and commercial, are threatened by Italy's predominance. Germany has been steadily trying to keep Greece on her side and the Greek King and Queen seem for the present to have withstood the popular feeling among their subjects in favour of a war on the side of the Allies. The prospect of Greece leaning towards the Germans has caused Bulgaria great anxiety. She has been allied with Turkey only to punish Greece for her share in the Balkan war. If Greece sides with the Germans, Italy, Montenegro and Servia will be seriously threatened. It will be difficult for the last two States, hard-pressed as they already are, to face a new foe, like Greece, with her energies and strength unimpaired. For Italy, too, a combination of the Austrian and Greek Navies may mean serious trouble. But of course Italy has the British and French Navies to support her. Again, with Italy preoccupied in a struggle against Austria, her new subjects in Tripoli may give her fresh trouble. Some such trouble has already broken out and the situation will become serious if all the neighbouring Moslem population take part in a rising. Then, further, the Bulgarians, to wreak vengeance on the Greeks, may join the Allies. If Roumania too joins her, things will be bad indeed for Turkey. It must not be forgotten that these two States have as much interest in the opening of the Dardanelles as Russia. Germany will probably try to restrain Greece from joining the war, simply to keep Roumania and Bulgaria also out of the fray. The Dutch also are now considering how far their independence will be safe with Germany in occupation of Belgium. The Germans are not likely to be content without the possession of the sea-coast of Holland also. Lastly, Persia, nominally neutral, is the scene of fighting between the Turks and some of the local population. Germany is evidently conspiring to bring about Persia's destruction, and who can say that she is not seeking to foment trouble in Afghanistan and the North-Western Frontier? But the Amir is too shrewd to ruin himself by yielding to Germany's blandishments. In short, the signs all point to an indefinite extension of the theatre of war, till the whole world almost is involved.

49. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 18th June fully endorses the opinions expressed by the European Association regarding the necessity of internment all

German aliens in India.

Germans residing in India who are responsible for the circulation of false rumours against the British. The Germans, both men and women, are an intensely patriotic race, and there is nothing which they will stick at for their country's good. In a country like India, German women are likely to do more mischief than German men, and the paper thinks that no mercy ought to be shown to a brutal and barbarous people like them. The Government may deal with the German residents in India in any way it likes after the war is over, but so long as the war goes on every step should be taken to prevent them from doing any mischief.

50. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th June writes that the public are anxious for news from the Dardanelles.

"What news from the Dardanelles?"

But such excess of curiosity is to be deprecated. Politics is a serious affair, and it is often desirable to delay the publication of news for a time. It is said that Japan's success over Russia was largely due to her secret methods of work. We think the position of the Allies in the Dardanelles is favourable. If things

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had been bad, the news must necessarily have come out. Either reports are being suppressed for political reasons, or, possibly stress of weather may have interfered with the progress of operations, so there is no reason for any anxiety.

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June 19th, 1918.

51. Discussing the progress of the war, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 19th June writes that Germany, unable to fight the Allies in a straightforward way, has resorted to the use of poisonous gases, which even barbarians would shrink from using. It gave her a mere temporary advantage. Thanks to the use of artificial respirators, the Allies are now able to resist the effect of poisonous gases, and recently they inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy near Ypres. The fact is, with the lapse of time, Germany's strength in men and money is being exhausted. It may be that recently she has been making a most determined, and partially successful, onslaught on Russia, but this probably represents her very last effort. If Russia can hold her own now for a time, the Allies on the west will before long, successfully invade German territory and give the Germans a taste of the horrors of war. That good time is fast approaching.

52. Referring to the report of the British Committee of Enquiry into the German atrocities in Belgium, under the Presidentship of Lord Bryce, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th June remarks:—

DAINIK BASUMATI.  
June 17th, 1918.

"The good time is almost come."  
"Western civilization."  
The Germans have thrown off the cloak of civilisation and the brute in them has asserted itself in full force. What, however, is the value of civilisation which can be cast off so easily? Germany is the foremost apostle of civilisation in Europe, and yet her statesmen have in cold blood ordered wholesale murders, incendiarism, plunder and rape, and her soldiers have unhesitatingly obeyed these orders. Even the French Revolutionists, who thought that they had a real grudge against the Bourbon Royal family, did not commit such excesses. The Germans have no grudge against the Belgians, and yet they have been committing such atrocities, simply with the object of terrorising them. If this is civilisation, what is barbarity then?

DAINIK BASUMATI.  
June 17th, 1918.

53. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th June pays high compliments to Mr. Bryan for resigning his place on the American Cabinet instead of sacrificing his high ideal of peace. He has now been preaching this ideal to the American people—the ideal which, according to him, should dominate the world in future, instead of the ideal of might which the Austrian Empire still tries to uphold. It is simply glorious for Mr. Bryan to preach this ideal now when the war fever is on every European country, when treaties are being treated as worthless scraps of paper, and when murder and rapine are being freely indulged in by some of the belligerents. When the war will end and Europe will feel its dire consequences, then will she realise the value of peace and the glory of Mr. Bryan's mission.

Besides this, what will America gain if she declares war against Germany? She will, first of all, have to intern 50 lakhs of German subjects. Next, it may be necessary to intern one crore of naturalised German-Americans also, for if left free, they may do immense harm. To maintain such an enormous number of interned enemies is a most difficult task. Again, what will the Allies gain if America declares war? America has nothing to gain on her own account. Where will she mobilise her troops? How will she transport troops to the European battle-field? The American Navy can join the Allied Navy, but this is not at all necessary, for the Allied Navy has already the upperhand of the German Navy? As regard moral support, the Allies have always been getting the moral support of the whole of the neutral world, and will get it even more now after the publication of the Bryce Committee's report.

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June 18th, 1918.

54. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th June writes as follows:—

India and the supply of munitions.  
If the rulers do not trust the ruled, it is not the ruled alone but the rulers as well who suffer in consequence. The troubles of the present war are bringing this fact home to everybody. The other day Mr. Lloyd George tried to stir up patriotic feelings in the minds of the people



in England by delivering two eloquent speeches at Liverpool and Manchester. He said that victory in the war depended on an abundant supply of munitions, and that every Englishman, from the Engineer to the workman, should apply himself to the work of manufacturing them. It seems that it has become urgently necessary to manufacture an abundant supply of munitions in England. Under the circumstances, if the British Government tried, could they not get precious help from the Indians in this matter? There are shell and ammunition factories at Dum-Dum, Cossipur and Ichapur in Bengal. In other parts of India also there are factories for manufacturing gun-cotton and other materials of war, but these factories alone are not sufficient for the present purpose. If Government increases the number, of such factories in the country and teaches the Indians the art of manufacturing munitions, England will not have to depend on America and other countries for her supply of them. There is no scarcity of labourers in this country and labour is much cheaper here than in England. Consequently an abundant supply of munitions can be manufactured in lesser time and at a much smaller cost in this country than in England. But it seems that Government is unwilling to entrust the people of this country with this work. It is Government which suffers through this distrust. We hear that the war will last another year and even more. If so, Government can yet manufacture munitions in India after giving Indian artisans a preliminary training. When the English have got such a vast country as India under them, they ought not to suffer any inconvenience. It is a wonder that Government is not yet making any arrangements for manufacturing munitions in this country. But we hope that very soon it will make some arrangement.

55. Referring to the demand for conscription in England, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 19th June says that through

BANGALI,  
June 19th, 1915.

"Why should there be conscription?"

disuse the warlike instincts of many races in India, like the Bengalis, are lying dormant. Now, the

question is, is it not desirable to take steps to rouse these instincts? Military training improves the health and strength of men. Conscription gives a nation certain sterling qualities which cannot be acquired in any other way. Why should then the Indians be for ever prevented from developing these qualities? "What is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose." No Government can for ever protect a nation which cannot protect itself. Is it not a highly unnatural thing that a nation of 33 crores of souls should be emasculated and depend entirely on their rulers for the protection of their life, honour and property? Another thing. In the present war Indian sepoys have undoubtedly rendered good service to the Empire. How easy then would it have been for the English to come out of the conflict crowned with victory, if the military instincts of all Indians had been awakened? If a system of conscription is introduced in England, let the Indians also be given the privilege of freely becoming soldiers. There is no want of suitable material in India. If such a privilege is given to the Indians, India will be a bulwark of strength to the Empire. What is now wanted is faith, liberality and courage in Englishmen, to inaugurate this movement. It is believed that Englishmen possess these qualities, and it is hoped that very soon the administration of India will be guided by a spirit of trust in the ruled which is necessary for the salutary change.

56. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June suggests that Indians other than Christians a community already

BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1915.

Volunteering in India.

eligible, should also be freely permitted to enlist as volunteers. This will make the problem of defending India against invasion easily soluble. But will Government accept this suggestion?

57. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th June gives the substance of Sir William Wedderburn's article in the

DAINIK CHANDRIKA  
June 16th, 1915.

"The peace of India in the British Federation."

*India*, entitled "The works before us," in which that old friend of India quotes Mr. Charles

Roberts, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Lords Crewe and Harcourt to show how, since the outbreak of the war, men in the highest authority in England have expressed themselves in favour of giving India "a place in the free Empire worthy of her ancient civilisation and thought, of the valour of her fighting races and of the patriotism of her sons."



NAYAK,  
June 17th, 1918.

58. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June writes:—

"Pilferers"

We have more than once told our "patriots," who want to bring about what they euphemistically call an industrial revival in our country, that their propaganda will serve no other purpose than bringing the Brahmin, the carpenter, the shoemaker, and, in fact, men of all the castes high and low, on the same level. This social chaos will sound the death-knell of our manliness, which our thoughtless aping of everything European has already all but killed. Our "patriots" have during the last few years turned their hands to many enterprises—banks, cotton mills, and what not—but has a single one of them been a success? They have coaxed the Indian public out of quite a decent sum of money from time to time, but to what earthly use has that money been applied so far? May we ask—(1) what has been done with the National Fund, (2) whether the good folk who took things from the Indian stores on credit have paid up or taken refuge behind the Law of Limitation, (3) why are there so many complaints against the management of the Banga Lakshmi Cotton Mill, and (5) why have no steps been taken yet to remedy the defects of the Bengal National Bank, about whose doings we have enlightened the public quite enough already? We, who have watched the movements of these "patriots" for the last 30 years, and are thus in a position to prize them at their true worth, have only one name to apply to them, and that is, "pilferers." Our "Babus"—barristers, pleaders, doctors, and others—are no doubt very eminent men and may be relied upon to amass money in their respective professions; but how they can be managers of mills and factories or conduct banking concerns is a thing which is more than we ordinary mortals can comprehend. And if any one does think that they can be so, he is either a fool or a knave, who for the furtherance of his own selfish motives makes, as the saying goes, "the beggar's brat ride on horseback." Your "Babu" cares nothing for right and wrong and has no regard for a hereafter. All that he is anxious about is to make money by robbing his countrymen and tricking the law. We have created more than one enemy for ourselves by speaking out and exposing many a *swadeshi* concern, but we find that it is impossible to arouse our countrymen to any sense of the real situation. We, therefore, appeal to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to rescue our countrymen from the clutches of the "Babu." Hundreds of men and women have parted with their all for promoting the enterprises which these "Babus" have launched, and hundreds are still being lured into the net. It is these "Babus" who have turned the head of our countrymen by decoying them into the political agitations which they have started from time to time; it is they who sowed the seeds of discontent in this country; and it is they who are now robbing our people of their money and bringing starvation and ruin upon their victims. It is high time the mischief was stopped.

ANAND PRASAD,  
1322 B. E.

59. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for the month of *Asarh* (1322 B. E.), writes

Conquerors and the conquered.

that Moslems in India sometimes claim a "political importance" superior to that of Hindus, whom they even dub "slaves." The epithets "conquerors" and "conquered" have also been applied to Indian Moslems and Hindus, respectively. It is forgotten apparently that at present all Indians are in the same condition. If any section of them gets an artificial pre-eminence, it can only assist in upholding British predominance in the country. Again, almost all nations were some time or other conquered nations. And a conquered nation always does not remain in an inferior position. Even when a nation is conquered, their conquerors are not always their superiors in all respects. The Romans were inferior in civilisation to the Greeks, whom they conquered. The English, too, were less civilised than the old Irish when they conquered them. It is for historians to say in what respects the Hindus were superior to their Moslem conquerors and *vice versa*.

Now the conquest of a country occasionally brings advantages, direct and indirect, to the conquered, but it is an operation, undertaken not for altruistic motives, but to secure the wealth of others and to exercise authority over them. It is not a very lofty idea from the moral standpoint to belong to the conquering class and does not connote any state of great spiritual superiority. It may be a sign of great strength, but strength is not used advantageously in unprovoked aggression on other people. Furthermore, as regards the Moslem



conquest of India, it must not be forgotten that the Moslems never conquered the whole of India. This shows that the Hindus were not wanting in prowess and strength and that they had some peculiar characteristics to differentiate them from other people in Western Asia and North Africa, who were wholly brought under Moslem sway. Moreover, in India alone, as contrasted with other countries conquered by Moslems, the major portion of the population refrained from accepting Islam. This shows the strength and spiritual bent of the Hindu mind which preferred adherence to its own faith rather than ease and comfort. Such a nation is not deserving of contempt. Again, just previous to the advent of the British, it was the Marathas who held real political power in India and not the Moslems. Like the English, the Moslems too conquered India largely with the help of the Hindus. And even before the English conquest, many Hindu Sovereigns had subverted the Moslem rulers in different parts of the country. Finally, race and religion are different things. The Moslem conquerors of India were all Arabs, Turks, Pathans or Persians. Only those Indian Moslems who are their genuine descendants can claim to belong to the conquering class. The number of such Moslems in the country is really few. The Moslem conquest of India did India much good—improvement of arts and modification of the rigidity of the caste system. It is for the Moslems now to say how they have profited by their contact with the Hindus. Let all sections of the Indian population learn mutual respect, wherein lies the only hope of mutual co-operation and future national progress.

60. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 15th June has the following:—

BANGALI  
June 15th, 1916.

"Hope for the despairing"—  
Self-government in India.

It is by no means difficult to introduce into India the kind of self-government which exists in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. True, while these countries are British colonies, India is a conquered country; at least, so it is considered to be by some Englishmen. But a hundred and fifty years of contact with the English and English education has infused into the minds of the people of India English ideas of liberty and patriotism—ideas which have grown to goodly proportions under the fostering care of their rulers. It will not, therefore, do to deny the Indians self-government now. The service and help which India is rendering to the English in the present crisis is not prompted by any fear of the English sword but by a sincere love for them. But in spite of the people of India being ready to sacrifice even their lives in the service of the British Raj, many high officials are opposed to the granting of self-government to them; and as these officials wield no inconsiderable influence over the Government, India is still without the boon. The present war has afforded India an opportunity for revealing herself to the world in her true greatness and of proving her loyalty to the British nation. Unfortunately, India has not been allowed to help England in the way she had desired most, but we can confidently say that if her sons had been allowed to take up arms for the British Raj, they would have accomplished even the impossible in the present war. But it is no good giving way to despair. Let the arm which has not been allowed to wield the sword be employed in the service of the country. There are thousands of hungry men who are to be fed; famine, flood and pestilence are carrying away large numbers of our countrymen; and the lives of these poor persons are to be saved. Divert your energies in this direction and you will develop your manliness, and then the acquisition of self-government will become very easy for you.

61. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th June has the following:—

"Happy news—Bravo Brahminism"—The *Bongavasi* against English education and its probable consequence.

In a recent issue of the *Bongavasi*, that paper attempted a clumsy joke at the expense of English education, the topic which has tapped its vein of crude humour being the appearance of the names of a Brahmin boy and a shoemaker's boy in the list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination. The fact that the two boys have now been placed on an equal level as far as education is concerned has also called forth from our contemporary a sneer at English education and its advocates. We may tell it that this attack on English education is likely to create in the public mind a hatred against our English rulers, which, as is well known, may lead to no end of mischief. It is true that the education and the civilisation which the English have brought into our country have not been without their

NAYAK.  
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evil effects, but that is due not to any inherent fault in the things themselves, but in the way in which we have adopted them. The editor of the *Bangavasi* has been favoured with a title by Government, and yet no other paper slanders English education and English civilisation as much as it does. We fail to see what there is to be furious about in the passing of either the Brahmin's son or the shoemaker's son at the Matriculation Examination, or how the circumstance can make the one the equal of the other. The editor of the *Bangavasi* is no doubt a very lucky man. He conducts a newspaper, has got a title, and is a past-master in the art of flattery. But all the same, he should not have used language which may create disaffection against our English rulers. If English education had been an evil, it could not have produced men like Sir Gurudas Banarji, the late Bhudev Mukharji, the late Annada Prasad Banerji, Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, and others. It is writings like what has appeared in the *Bangavasi* that create discontent and unrest and lead to disaffection against our rulers, which finally give birth to anarchical crimes. The paper ought to know that the King-Emperor himself is in favour of the education with which it finds fault so much. Is this the loyalty for which its editor has got a title?

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
June 17th, 1915.

62. Referring to the rumour that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trotter of the Madras High Court will become Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, the *Dainik Basumati*

(Calcutta) of the 17th June writes:—

Mr. Justice Trotter is a puisne Judge of only a few months' experience. Under the circumstances we are unable to make out how he can be appointed Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. So far as we know, he has not as yet given proof of any great superiority in talent to the other puisne Judges in India.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA  
June 20th, 1915.

63. Referring to the rumour that Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter of Madras will be the next Chief Justice of Bengal, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 20th June

suggests that if a competent man from England is not available, Sir John Woodroffe should be made Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Trotter has no experience of Bengal and the Bengalis.

BANGALI,  
June 17th, 1915.

64. The following is a full translation of a paragraph which has appeared in the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th June:—

The construction of the Victoria Memorial Hall has not yet been finished. It seems to be an unending song, like the song of *Murhagachha*.<sup>\*</sup> As matters stand, one cannot even hope that the building will ever be completed.

What is the cause of this? We have many times heard the excuse, "The supply of marble is scanty." The money raised for the building is lying unused. While in other countries memorials of the ever-memorable Queen Victoria have become old things, in Bengal the Victoria Memorial has not yet raised its head. Lord Carmichael cannot instil energy into the builders by his monthly visits. The sloths have become intolerable to the public. It would be better for His Excellency to appoint an impartial committee to enquire into the cause of so much delay, as to who are responsible for it, what was the agreement with the contractors, and whether that agreement is still in force. Many undertakings are ruined in India simply through reluctance to take offenders to task and through underhand management. In Calcutta the Victoria Memorial is known as "interminable." We do not think that even the grandsons of the subscribers will live to see it finished.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 26th June 1915.



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 26th June 1915.**

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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

# INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Work ending January 1, 1912

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# **LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

**[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]**

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	<b>"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	<b>"Bengalee" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	<b>"Calcutta Budget" (N.)</b>	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.R.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	<b>"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)</b>	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	<b>"East" (N.)</b>	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Iahan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Rhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	<b>"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)</b>	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1 000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	<b>"Herald" (N.)</b>	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	<b>"Hindu Patriot" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Biswas, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranganik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60	2,000
39	"Muslimman" (N.)...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36	200
42	"Rois and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmins.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,700



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (b)—Working of the Courts.

598. Experience of centuries has shown, writes the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, that some sort of preliminary enquiry is to the advantage of the prosecution and the defence alike in more ways than one in all criminal trials. The Punjab trials demonstrate the truth of Lord Parmour's and other eminent lawyers' views that so long as the ordinary courts of law are sitting, nothing is to be gained except perhaps unpopularity by interrupting the ordinary course of law and supplanting it by a quasi-court-martial procedure and tribunal. It must, however, be said to the credit of the Punjab tribunals that they have acted throughout in a judicial spirit, and, so far as is known, no complaint has been made at any stage of their having ignored the rules of legal procedure or of evidence. If the trials had been held by the ordinary law courts, the result would have subjected the Judges and the laws and legal procedure that they have to follow to most severe criticism by a section of the public who seem to advocate the view that speedy and summary justice, which very often means denial of justice, is the right course for the law courts to follow. But the paper supposes that they are now convinced that even Judges of an arbitrary tribunal, when eager to do justice, cannot convict people on insufficient or questionable evidence.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY  
NOTES.  
31st June 1913.

### (c)—Jails.

599. The *Calcutta Budget*, writing on this subject, says that it is evident from the resolution of the Government of Bengal on jail administration during 1914 that the number of under-trial prisoners who are merely the victims of misfortune is by no means small. Under-trial prisoners owe their prolonged suffering largely to the continued refusal of Courts to grant bail on the supposition that while out on bail the accused persons may tamper with the evidence against them. But with the powerful police to collect all available evidence to establish their guilt, it is inconceivable that the poor accused persons, with perhaps a number of serious charges hanging over their heads, can venture to run the great risk which tampering with evidence involves. The remedy lies partly in a reasonable relaxation of the existing restrictions with regard to the granting of bail and partly in amending the jail regulations regarding the treatment of under-trial prisoners in jail. The next question which also is worthy of the Government's most sympathetic consideration is the treatment of political prisoners in jail. By political prisoners is meant those respectable people who are punished with imprisonment for their opinions only and whose offences do not involve any moral turpitude. It is needless to point out that the law of sedition is very comprehensive in nature and it is extremely difficult for a public man to know what is seditious and what is not. It is no use concealing the fact that this law has made the discharge of public duty extremely difficult. If, over and above all this the political prisoners are treated harshly like so many criminals of the worst type, it can only have the effect of shutting the mouth of the public and creating discontent. India has now learnt to value the liberty of the press and the liberty of the subject. If people are sent to jail for their opinions, herded with criminals of the worst type and treated as such, public life in the country can never grow and "liberty of the press" and "liberty of the subject" become only sweet-sounding phrases without any meaning. The third point deserving of consideration is the quality and quantity of the food, which is far from being of the best. Bad and insufficient food is not necessary for the purpose of imprisonment. Excessive harshness of treatment and under-feeding or bad feeding are calculated to detract from the reformatory

CALCUTTA BUDGET.  
10th June 1914.



influence of jail. The resolution is silent on one important point, namely, the income derived from the labour of the prisoners. Indeed, there is much room for improvement in the jail administration and the journal earnestly appeals to the Government to take up this question. As regards Bengal, a good deal has been done to ameliorate the lot and condition of the prisoners, but much more yet remains to be done.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HERALD,  
21st June 1915.

600. The chief value of local administration, writes the *Herald*, lies in its relation to the success of popular national government. The object of local administration

Limit of municipal membership.

being to give people a training in popular government, and that training being indispensable for the success of parliamentary government, it follows as a corollary that the larger the number of men that come in contact with municipalities and take part in their administration the better for the future of the country. The object of local self-government being what it is, it can never be the intention of the Government that the same men should continue to sit in the municipalities for any number of terms. The majority of voters are uneducated and cannot understand the object of local self-government, and it is not surprising that the election of members depends, in many cases, on considerations other than what they should be. With the gradual filtration of knowledge downwards the rate-payers will no doubt learn to look at it from the right point of view. In the meantime it is necessary for the Government to check the baneful system of the same members being on municipal boards for any number of years. No member should be allowed to remain on a municipality for more than three terms. An exception may be found necessary, however, with regard to presidency towns.

HERALD,  
18th June 1915.

601. To discuss the principle underlying nomination and other allied questions, says the *Herald*, it is necessary to go to the root of the matter and discuss the object

Municipal nomination.

with which local bodies were created in India. Local self-government was not introduced so much to effect improvement in administration as to educate the people in the art of self-government. This is not the journal's view of the matter; this view was clearly put forward in Lord Ripon's celebrated resolution on local self-government. This view was supported by Lord Morley in his Reform Despatch, and this may, therefore, be said to be the view of the Government also. Lord Ripon knew that at starting there would be many failures, but failures, he also knew, were the pillars of success. It was, therefore, provided in that celebrated resolution that mistakes of local bodies should be checked "from without" and not from within. Judging from this aspect of the case, nomination must be held to be an anomaly in most of the municipalities, and the time is not distant when a clear and emphatic demand will go forth from the country to make the municipalities, everywhere and in every case, excepting in the presidency towns, purely elective bodies with no room whatever for official intervention. This is indeed the logical conclusion of what the Government have said themselves on the subject. "The non-official members," said Lord Morley in his Reform Despatch, "must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands and that they have real responsibilities to discharge." But nothing is likely to attain this object as long as there is a strong official element in the municipalities. There are enough powers in the hands of the Government to revise and check the acts of local bodies "from without"; why then insist on having a strong official element *within*? The official world seems to be saturated with the idea that the provision of nomination was intended to give the Government a *representation* in the local bodies, and those men, therefore, are only to be selected who are likely to support the Government view in all cases. Nothing can, however, be a more mistaken view than this. The only plea for nomination, even according to official admission, is "to provide for the due representation of minorities and official experience."



## (f)—Questions affecting the Land.

602. Commenting on an article in the *Pioneer* on this subject, the *Bengalee* remarks that nobody opposes efficiency on principle in Bengal or anywhere else. The attitude of educated India all over the country is in favour of efficiency so far as it can be supported by public opinion. What the public protested against—and in this matter they were supported by Lord Morley—was that the doctrine of efficiency was carried too far by the Indian bureaucracy and that it was placed in the forefront of their programme without reference to public opinion. It is all very well to talk of partition, and of breaking up Mymensingh into three districts. But the first question that should be asked is—What will be the cost? Every administrative measure must be determined by financial considerations. The Government has prepared no estimate of the cost; and the people are entitled to ask the Government to give them an estimate before it embarks upon the partition. Such an estimate should be prepared and laid before the public for discussion.

BENGALIAN.  
28rd June 1915

## (h)—General.

603. Adverting to Mr. Muhammad Ali's case, the *Hablul Matin* writes that he has been subjected to personal restraint, which means absolute ruin to him, under the new Defence Act. No specific charges are made against him, and it is certain that the authorities have no tangible grounds to prosecute him for any criminal offence. It would have been sufficient if the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi province had warned him not to take any part in any political propaganda during the present emergency. His enforced detention will prevent him from attending to his business and recouping his health at a hill station during the summer. When a person is deported, his expenses and those of his family are defrayed by Government. Such has been the practice in every case since the deportation of the Natu brothers. But Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother will have to support themselves, although they have been deprived of the means of earning money. Can such proceedings be justified on any logical ground? No wonder that the action of the Delhi authorities has evoked a storm of protest all over the country. Crowded meetings have been held at every important station to denounce the action of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and to express sympathy with Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother in their troubles. The Indian newspapers, with one solitary exception, have expressed their disapproval of the proceeding against the Islamic patriot in the strongest terms. The Anglo-Indian journalists have felt it impossible to justify the action of the authorities. Their marked reticence on the subject is most significant. All these expressions of popular opinion should impress the authorities, and convince them that a mistake has been committed, which should be rectified with as little delay as possible. It is more in the interest of Government for the preservation of its unsullied fame, than for the sake of its illustrious brothers in faith, that the journal urges the immediate cancellation of the order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

HABUL MATIN.  
16th June 1915.

604. Commenting on an article in the *Punjabee* on the commercial relations between India and Japan, the *Bengalee* says it is in entire agreement with the observations made by its contemporary. Japan is taking the fullest advantage of the present situation in India, whereas India is not. There are certain industries, such as the manufacture of matches, glassware, pencils, paper and leather, which the Government may encourage with profit to itself and benefit to the people. It is now some months since Mr. Swan submitted his report on the industries of this province. So far nothing has yet been done. The journal is glad to find that notice has been given of a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council urging the Government to give effect to the recommendations of Mr. Swan. It is to be hoped the resolution will be accepted by the Government.

BENGALIAN.  
17th June 1915.



MUSALMAN.  
10th June 1915.

Mussalmans and Government  
Service.

605. Writing on this subject again, the *Mussalman* refers to the Secretariat offices. It says that every one will no doubt expect a better state of things in these offices when they are, so to say, under the very eye of the Government, but this is not the case. It is understood that the whilom notification No. 4122 Misc. of 1911 regulating appointments in the clerical service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal is still in force in those departments and offices, especially with regard to the employment of Mussalmans, which lays down in rule 21 that "every fourth appointment shall ordinarily be given to a Muhammadan." Now rule 11 of the aforesaid notification prescribes that the vacancies occurring in the lower division of the departments of the Secretariat should be filled up by means of a competitive examination. Owing, however, to the great stringency of the rule, candidates were not forthcoming for some years, in consequence of which it is now not in force in any one of the departments for which it was intended. This being so, the paper cannot attribute it to anything but the irony of the Mussalmans' fate that the particular portion of the notification, which ought to have been abolished long ago, should yet remain in force, though the remaining rules have long been obsolete. It is strange that the Government which seems to be so anxious to safeguard the interests of the Moslem community could not, within the course of three long years, think of the necessity of so framing the rules as to meet its just demands. Such being the case in one of the most important departments of the Government of Bengal, the question naturally arises as to whether Muhammadans are under a ban. They do not, of course, ask for any favour but claim their share as a matter of right, and it would be in the fitness of things if the Government takes vigorous measures to see that their interests are properly safeguarded and that they are not deprived of their due share of Government service. It is indeed a pity that the violation of the orders of Government by certain officials should have been tolerated so long. However, it is now high time that the Government should take this matter into its serious consideration and redress the grievances of the Mussalmans in this connection.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
10th June 1915

Parliamentary or Imperial control?

606. The cry of the Liberals and the Conservatives, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is that "India should never be a party question in the House of Commons" after the conclusion of the war. But has it ever occurred to those who would leave India alone, whenever an occasion arises for the discussion of its affairs in the House, that to do so is to deny Parliamentary protection to her? In the case of India, Liberals and Conservatives must not fight with each other over Indian matters but join hands and accept the decision of the party in power, however unjustifiable, without raising any discordant voice. The British Parliament is thus oftentimes not only a fiction but a wrong to the people of this country. But if India is not to be governed by the British Parliament, why should not her administration be allowed to be carried on directly under the ægis of the Sovereign of the august dynasty reigning in England at present? The truth is, the *de jure* constitution of India is a constitution parallel to that of England, the Sovereign having bound himself by the same ties of duty both as regards his Indian and other subjects. This relation was publicly and solemnly established, with the consent of the British nation, through the Peers and Commons of Great Britain, first by Queen Victoria in her Royal Proclamation of 1858, and subsequently repeated by her son and grandson, making God their witness. Therefore, the right of making laws and imposing taxation for the administration of India rests with the popular representatives of the Indian people, subject to the assent of their Emperor as such. In the British Parliament, India has between six and seven hundred masters, which means that none of them feels any responsibility for her. The exodus that takes place among Parliamentary members on the Indian budget debate proves it conclusively. True, there are a few sincere friends among Labour, Radical and Irish members, but they are a microscopic minority and absolutely powerless to do any good. In the Emperor, on the other hand, there would be at least one responsible master who, when good and sympathetic, as King George V, will certainly protect and nourish the Indians, with the help of their representatives, in a far better manner than can be



expected from a bureaucracy under so-called Parliamentary control. Therefore, placed as India at present is, she should prefer the rule of a single Emperor to that of a Parliament composed of a host of claimants to the sovereignty of India, without any proper sense of responsibility for her in them.

607. Referring to the characteristic failure of Englishmen, namely,

The policy that should be pursued.

obstinate empiricism, the *Bengalee* says that it was owing to this that Lord Crewe did not probe deep into matters to find out the real cause of

trouble. On the other hand, a great part of the popularity of Lord Hardinge is due to his clearer insight and keener appreciation of the situation as evidenced by the enunciation of the principle of provincial autonomy in his memorable despatch and the hopes it has engendered in the hearts of the people of their ultimate emancipation. Let the antiquated policy of the Government, based on circumstances which prevailed 150 years ago, be abandoned. It is time to discard the ancient armoury with its rusty weapons. Let not the Indian citizen be ignored as an altogether inferior being who exists in the world only to be governed. Let not his just rights be withheld, his just privileges denied. It is thus that peace and happiness in the country will be promoted and the prosperity of 300 millions of British subjects secured. Of their loyalty and devotion there cannot be the slightest doubt any longer. A new political synthesis is sure to arise after the war. A closer federation of the component parts of the Empire will be its sure sequel. Let not the claims of India be forgotten or overlooked in that connection. May the Indians not share in the hope to which such eloquent expression was given by Lord Crewe in the recent Guildhall meeting, "that the association of India and of the Colonies at such a gathering as that was a significant sign of the essential comprehension which, as the years rolled on, would, as the firmly believed, sweep away all those obstacles of distance, of creed, or of race, which seemed to interfere with the complete union of the different members of the great Imperial Confederation—a union which would hinge upon the free activities of each, and which would be firmly based upon a common belief in the progress of the whole?" Whether such a consummation will be achieved after the war will depend upon the policy pursued by British statesmen, and that time alone will show. Indians can only say, cast aside for once your policy of tinkering and patchwork, of alternate coercion and conciliation, which has a tendency to degenerate into mere opportunism. Such a policy has never achieved any very great success anywhere. It brought Ireland to the brink of revolt. Take a wider, a more generous and statesmanlike view of the situation. Clothe the Indians with the full rights and liberties of British citizens, place them on an equal status with the rest of the Empire and admit them into its federation. By thus elevating their position you exalt your own. Enunciate for the future a policy based on sympathy, confidence and co-operation and try to carry it out in practice, and you will be amply rewarded by the goodwill and security that such a policy will ensure.

608. Commenting on an article in the *Englishman* showing how Japan

Our industries.

has made the most of the situation and bids fair to capture the Indian market and occupy the

place vacated by Germany and Austria, the *Bengalee* says it is in entire agreement with its contemporary in thinking that the manufacture of glassware, matches and cotton fabrics should be encouraged and developed by the Government of India. The country is looking forward with eager expectancy to some definite action being taken in these directions.

609. The *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, in writing on this subject, remarks that there is nothing in the conditions now prevailing in Bengal which would justify the appointment of a Special Tribunal for each of the five divisions

Bengal Tribunals under the Defence Act.

into which the Presidency is divided. The terms of the *communiqué* with which these new Summary Tribunals have been ushered in are in tone distinctly apologetic, for it is said that "the cases which are expected (to be sent up for trial before them) will be few and simple in nature." If that be so, why could not these cases be left to the ordinary courts for trial? It is a fundamental rule of the constitution that so long as the ordinary courts of justice are available, the Executive Government is not to supersede their

BENGALUR.  
19th June 1915.

BENGALUR.  
19th June 1915.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY  
NOTES.  
21st June 1915.



jurisdiction by setting up Summary Tribunals. If there were such internal commotion in Bengal as would make it impossible to bring offenders to justice before the regular tribunals, that would justify the setting up of special Summary Tribunals in their place. But that the Government of Bengal has no such justification to urge is apparent from their own *communiqué*. The suspension of preliminary enquiry is likely to make these trials as cumbersome and unsatisfactory as in the Punjab. Then the ousting of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court would deprive the Special Tribunals of the public confidence that such tribunals would have otherwise commanded.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY  
NOTES.  
31st June 1915.

610. It has been stated in the public press, says the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, that the result of trials by Special Tribunals under the Defence of India Act in the Punjab up to the 5th of June last has been that 4,044 persons

were sent up for trial, out of which 420 have been convicted, 2,403 have been acquitted and 1,221 still remain under trial. It may be presumed that the trials have been conducted with eminent fairness and in a thoroughly judicial manner. When the Act was passed, the journal took exception to it on the ground that it purported to supersede the ordinary judicial tribunals and procedure when trials by ordinary courts of law and the municipal laws had not become impossible. One of the main departures in trials held by such Special Tribunals is that it dispenses with the preliminary enquiry before a Magistrate, and this would be alike to the disadvantage of the Crown and the accused. The result of the Punjab trials seems to demonstrate this. Had preliminary enquiries been held before Magistrates of some experience, the legal result as also the moral effect of the trials would have been much more satisfactory. The discharge of a large number of persons at a preliminary enquiry would not have told so much against the prosecution as the same result in a regular trial. Those who had to undergo the trial would not also feel so much aggrieved if discharged at a preliminary enquiry as after a prolonged trial. They would also be saved a lot of expense and other hardships resulting from such trials.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY  
NOTES.  
31st June 1915.

611. From the columns of its English legal contemporaries, the *Calcutta Weekly Notes* gathers that the Special Tribunals, which would be constituted under the Defence of the Realm Act, are likely to be presided over by High Court Judges. Further, that Mr. Asquith announced that "an advisory body of a judicial character" is to be constituted to deal with applications for exemption from internment even by aliens as also to determine claims for compensation under the Defence of the Realm Act. Lord Crewe is reported to have said in connection with the discussion as to the position of naturalised British subjects of enemy origin:—"With regard to the tribunals, they are to be of a distinctly judicial character, and my impression is that each one will be presided over by a Judge of the High Court." When the Government in England is treating even British subjects of enemy origin with such scrupulous fairness in the matter of internment and compensation, is it not right that the same amount of fairness should be shown to British Indian subjects when they are interned under the Defence of India Act? The Executive Government should certainly at the present moment have the power to intern people whom they have good reasons to believe to be a danger to the State, but this should not be done without hearing from them what they have to say against the reports received against them. Also, in ordinary fairness, when they are interned, their expenses should be borne by Government.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
22nd June 1915.

612. Commenting on an article in the *Indian Daily News* regarding fisheries, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that fish and milk, which are the principal necessities of life in Bengal, have become so scarce and their prices so prohibitive for the common masses of people that they have now begun to be considered as costly luxuries. It is not at all a matter of surprise that the people should get emasculated day by day owing to their insufficient supply. It is stated in the report of the Fisheries Department that improvement, either by tapping new sources of supply or by improving existing sources, is being kept steadily in view in the scientific investigations that form a necessary preliminary to economic work. But what are they and how have they



worked? The only thing the department has done is the working out and publication of a scheme for the introduction of trawling on commercial lines in the Bay of Bengal. It is known that such a scheme has already been tried and—failed! It is further stated that a similar scheme for developing the fisheries in the Sunderbans is being prepared, and that a fishermen's co-operative society has been started in Bakarganj with the object of assisting fishermen to purchase cheaply the nets, boats and other implements required for their calling and to enable them to dispose of their catches to advantage. It is to be greatly regretted that, though the matter of fish supply, specially to the poorer people, has been before the Government for many years, still the stage of scheming has not yet been passed.

613. The new province, in spite of its having a full-fledged Lieutenant-Governorship with an Executive Council, has

The administration of Bihar.

made very little improvement, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, since its separation from Bengal. Some progress has no doubt been made in education, there being 87 more educational institutions than at the beginning, but to secure this small boon, it was not necessary to separate Bihar from Bengal and burden it with another costly Government. It should be noted here that there was no increase in the number of Arts Colleges; their number was seven in 1914 as in the previous year. Far be it from the journal to blame the responsible authorities for this poor result. They had no doubt the heart but very little money and hence could not show better progress. One of the causes of the heavy death-rate must have been the fact that the bulk of the population did not receive proper medical treatment. The many victims of fever could not have been given a sufficient quantity of quinine. According to the Bihar Government, the question of the separation of the judicial and executive functions, so far as the District Magistrates are concerned, does not affect the province. Here is the explanation:—"The fact that only 116 cases out of 61,069 were tried by District Magistrates is of interest in connection with the agitation for the separation of the judicial and executive functions of these officers." Is this a joke? If the District Magistrate tried only 116 cases out of 61,069, who disposed of the remaining 60,953? Of course, his subordinates! And is the report writer so ignorant as not to know that the subordinate Magistrates, generally speaking, are mightily afraid of the police and do not often venture to deal out impartial justice in police cases? It is also a fact that, not infrequently, the trying subordinate Magistrates take their inspiration from the District Magistrates. The policy of "no conviction, no promotion," again, yet prevails. Indeed, those subordinate Magistrates have little chance of promotion who cannot show the prescribed number of convictions. The *Patrika* wonders that the writer of the report is not aware that the agitation for the separation of the two functions means nothing more than this, that the subordinate Magistrates who try criminal cases should be placed under the District and Sessions Judge, and not the District Magistrate, who, being the head of the police, is interested in seeing all police cases result in conviction. Another feature of the criminal administration was that the Local Government rather too freely utilised the power vested in it for appealing against the order of acquittal. Five such appeals were preferred by them. And how did these end? Four out of these appeals were dismissed by the High Court! Like the Sessions Judges, the journal cannot also congratulate the Bihar Government on this result. As regards the punishment of whipping, the report shows that this was resorted to as "sole punishment" in 364 and additional punishment in 5 cases. This shows that this sort of barbarous punishment still flourishes in Bihar, in spite of the efforts of the pro-Indian members of Parliament, who are trying to amend some of the cruel provisions of the Criminal Code.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

614. Writing of the activities of the United Provinces Government, the

Sir James Meeson and the Executive Council.

*Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that our own Government is no doubt equally anxious for the development of industries in this province, but it is so much occupied with other matters that it has no time to devote its attention

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to this subject. Nor has it money to help the people under its jurisdiction in matters industrial. The idea of a council system of government is no doubt excellent. It is to moderate and restrain the despotism of one man by associating with him the wisdom and sense of justice of three others, so that nothing but good might come. But constituted as the Executive Council is, it is practically a change from the helpless weak despotism of one man to a fortified and combined despotism of three or four men. Out of these four there is one non-official Indian. As a rule, the latter is a "safe" man, that is to say, an officialized non-official, who is not a valuable asset from the people's point of view. But even if an independent man, keenly alive to his duties to the country, be selected to occupy a seat in the Executive Council, he will soon find himself in a hopeless minority and be made to feel at every step, as the Sanskrit saying goes, that he is only a pigmy heron among an assembly of stately swans. Here is another view of the matter. Divided responsibility is not always desirable. If an Executive Council be thrust upon a provincial ruler, the benefit which could naturally be expected from the chance of a sympathetic personal rule of a good Governor might be lost. But corporate bodies in a settled atmosphere are apt to be heartless machines; so even chance is something. Those who are for an Executive Council should agitate for its construction on popular lines. It is then, and then only, that it can be a real blessing. As it is, the country derives no benefit from it; on the other hand, it does considerable mischief and is a heavy financial burden on the overtaxed people. The non-official members of the reformed Councils can enable the provincial rulers to know the needs, aspirations and grievances of the people more accurately and directly than the Indian members of the Executive Councils, who are, after all, in the position of officials. If the former do their duties properly and the Government, on its part, initiates no measures without taking them into its confidence and accepts their representations in a spirit of fairness and sympathy, then there would be no necessity for such a thing as the constituted Executive Council, which is only a costly and useless white elephant.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
17th June 1916.

615. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that in the United Kingdom

Criminal laws and their administration in the two countries

crimes, specially those of a violent character, are more rife than in India. In this country the people, generally speaking, are gentle and law-abiding, and necessarily less criminal in their tendency. All the same, not only are the criminal laws of India more drastic than those of England, but they are administered with a severity unknown in any other part of the British Empire. This seems all the more surprising when it is considered that the English jury system does not obtain here; and not only are the Indian criminals tried either by alien Judges or Indian Judges who cannot afford to displease the Executive, but they do not possess many of the advantages of their *confrères* in England. The sentences passed on the offenders, again, are excessive, and would never be tolerated by the British people. The result of this arrangement is unmitigated mischief: it keeps the people terror-stricken and prevents the growth of that ardent love which they naturally feel for British rule. The appeal against acquittals is an innovation which is opposed to the cardinal principles of English criminal jurisprudence. It is against the policy of the English law that a man should be put in peril more than once for the same offence, and, accordingly, if he is indicted a second time, he may plead *autre fois acquit* and thus bar the indictment. It is practically strange that in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure this plea which embodies a principle so vital to the liberty of the subject, should not constitute a special plea in bar at court in capital and other cases. In India, again, no mercy is shown to a wretched man who has a previous conviction against him. Indeed he is treated with relentless ferocity.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BENGALURU,  
22nd June 1916.

616. Both at Noakhali and Feni, writes the *Bengalee*, the necessity of affording State relief to the famine-stricken people has at last been recognised; and a fair beginning

Famine in East Bengal.

has been made. "The Divisional Commissioner," says a correspondent, "has



been pleased to sanction Rs. 2,000 from the District Board and Rs. 3,000 from Government funds for gratuitous relief to famine-stricken people." This is good so far as it goes. In the absence of a correct estimate of the extent of the distress it is difficult to pronounce on the adequacy or otherwise of the sum initially granted. But as Government is moving in the matter it will assuredly see the thing through. The sum of Rs. 20,000 granted for an agricultural loan is being largely availed of in spite of the rigid conditions attached to it. This shows the utter helplessness to which the people of the district have been reduced. Noakhali after all has come in for some measure of attention from the Government, but a different story is told of Tippera. Here the officials are not only not doing anything themselves but are resenting, if local reports are to be believed, popular intervention in the matter. The agent of the Ram Krishna Mission, who first saw the Subdivisional Officer of Chandpur on the subject, having failed to receive any encouragement from him owing to the alleged unfriendly attitude of Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate of Tippera towards popular co-operation, went all the way to Comilla for an interview with the Magistrate but failed to get it. The Divisional Commissioner also is said to have made some unfavourable remarks about a local public man who has been bestirring himself in the matter. He did not think it proper to seek the help of the local people when on his visit of enquiry. Chandpur is said to be the most affected area, and this "dog in the manger" policy of the authorities in this case is regrettable in the extreme.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

617. It is well known, writes the *Herald*, that the white man in South Africa is not only unable to tolerate the Indian, but he is equally intolerant of the indigenous people of that continent. The problem of dealing with the South African people has proved a knotty problem to them. The "Black Peril," which, it is feared, threatens to jeopardise the position of the whites in South Africa, has moved the thinker and the statesman, and they are busy trying to find a way out of the difficulty. Four principal courses have been suggested by different schools of thinkers and politicians and they are as follows. The repressionist is for keeping the native as a manual labourer—a hewer of wood and drawer of water; and he has no scruples to suppress the aspirations of the children of the soil for the benefit of the white races. The segregationist is for dividing the two races into distinct territorial areas, each living their lives entirely apart. There is a third class of people whose number must be few, but they advocate the policy of giving equal rights and equal opportunity. The fourth class advocates the policy of territorial separation with opportunity for racial development. It is, however, observed that the policy of equal opportunity and equal rights is impossible, since the majority of the whites will never permit a policy that ignores race differences. The fourth course is therefore generally considered by liberal but practical white men of South Africa as the only practical solution of the problem. It is therefore proposed that sufficient areas should be set aside for the "natives" to live their lives apart from the whites. The zealous way in which the white people out in the colonies guard their kith and kin from the touch and sight of other races shows that those people have no real confidence in their own civilisation. If European civilisation needs only contact with other people to be degraded, it is not worth the trouble of being so zealously guarded.

The black peril.

*HERALD*,  
17th June 1918.

618. Continuing its article on the advice of Sir William Wedderburn to the Congress leaders to arrive, if possible, at an understanding with the authorities in India with regard to the programme of reform to be put forward as India's claim after the conclusion of the war, the *Herald* remarks that the *Bombay Chronicle* is also of opinion that bureaucratic influences in Simla may frustrate all attempts at compromise. The journal is confident, however, that what is possible will be done. In this connection the *Chronicle* is right to hold that the case for India will be presented with irresistible force if unity of demand and unity of action between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities can be secured. It is to be

Wanted a unity of demand.

*HERALD*,  
19th June 1918.



remembered that the meeting of both the Congress and the Moslem League will be held in Bombay during the coming Christmas, and this will no doubt offer a unique opportunity for a conference of leaders with a view to the formulation of a programme "fully backed by the representatives of all sects and communities, and for the selection of a joint deputation to England." The journal is reminded by its contemporary that the platform of the Congress and the Moslem League in main essential principles is now one, and there ought therefore to be no difficulty in arriving at a compromise with regard to a programme. The opportunity should not be missed on any account, and the leaders of both the communities should realise it.

BEN ALER,  
19th June 1918.

619. The Anglo-Indian publicist, and even a good many Anglo-Indian officials, says the *Bengalee*, seem to have no consciousness of the critical times the people in India

The situation.

are passing through. In any case, they seem to think that the new Defence of the Realm Act has been sufficient to provide for everything, and the only thing that remains to be done is to train and arm, or in the words of one of them, to organise the European civilian community to a man, to meet whatever contingencies may arise. The people of India really do not count. And if anything has to be done with them, the so-called military classes should be enlisted in larger numbers into the existing sepoy regiments, and others who have the physical qualifications for being utilised as fighting units, might be allowed and encouraged to join the "Native Army." Those who think in this way seem to the paper to have no idea of the seriousness of the present situation. They stand, for one thing, too far away from the actualities of the present war situation in Europe to realise its gravity and have not even the gift of that superior imagination which constitutes the greatest asset of real statesmanship. They never had, and have not even now, any grasp of the inner and throbbing psychology of the Indian mind. They have no idea how recent events both in India and the outside world of which the dumb millions of this country are neither so ignorant nor so insensible as is usually believed, have been revolutionising the ideas and aspirations of the masses, and how the old gulf between them and their English-educated countrymen is being hourly bridged over by a new community of sympathies and aspirations. This new awakening of the Indian masses to the actualities of the world about them is a new factor in the Indian situation, pregnant with immense and unthinkable possibilities for the future as much of India as of the Empire to which it belongs. Lord Hardinge is about the only man among responsible British statesmen to-day who has any perception of the inwardness of this Indian situation. For reasons that cannot be gauged from this distance, the Government in England has not as yet conceded all that was asked for; but it has granted an extension of four months to the present Viceroy. If the war is not over and the great readjustment does not take place before March next, India will renew her demand for a further extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty.

BEN ALER,  
20th June 1918.

620. The question of the treatment of aliens, writes the *Bengalee*, is now receiving a large measure of public attention both here and in England. The tragedy of the *Lusitania* has roused, as might have been expected,

The European Association and Indian loyalty.

great indignation; and English papers record cases of assault committed upon Germans in which the police had to interfere. The feeling has been reflected in India and has found expression in the utterances of the Anglo-Indian Press. It has also been formulated in a definite representation made to the Government by the European Association. As for the question of the internment of aliens and the treatment to be accorded to them, that is a matter entirely for the Government to decide; and its decision, whatever it may be, will receive the unstinted support of the Indian population. For in a matter like this the Government is in possession of information of which the public cannot be cognisant, and in the present critical situation, in connection with the treatment of aliens the Government may be trusted to do its duty. But the journal protests against the observations which the European Association has thought fit to level against Indians. It is said that they are not patriotic enough and may be led away by specious promises and other inducements. Both these allegations are unfounded. The patriotic devotion of the people of this country at this crisis of the Empire has been testified to by



the highest authorities from His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Prime Minister downwards. But for this patriotism and loyalty it would have been impossible to have sent to Europe such large contingents from the Indian army. The Association says that Indians are liable to be led away by specious promises and inducements. The proof of the pudding, they say, is in the eating. The paper challenges the Association to point to a single instance in India where its countrymen have been the dupes of mischievous persuasion. Then, again, where is the evidence for the Association's remark that "there is a large and apparently growing body of disaffected persons and anarchists?" On the highest official authority the anarchists and disaffected persons are a handful. There is no evidence to show that their number is growing. On the contrary, there are signs that the situation is becoming easier. No useful purpose is served by making random and reckless statements of the kind in which the Association has permitted itself to indulge. A strong cause is often weakened by bad advocacy; and here there is a case in point.

621. It is generally believed, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, that after the war is over, as it must be to the utter discomfiture of the enemy, India will find something more than

Injudicious activity.

her loyalty its exceeding reward. It is too early yet to speculate on the subject, nor has the time yet arrived when such speculation can be of any use. Nobody in India, except perhaps the professional agitator, expects English Ministers and statesmen to think of anything except the war, at the present time. It is, however, generally anticipated in this country that when the war-drum throbs no longer and the battle-flag is furled, the status of the Indian Chiefs and the prospects of Indians in the army will be considerably improved. The paper doubts, however, if the changes, which the future may bring forth, will bring much grist to the mill of the political agitators, who have contributed to the War Fund precious little beyond a few loyal speeches and who, to all outward appearances, seem to be so little affected by the war, that they are at the present moment busy discussing the diverse demands which they have determined to formulate at the earliest opportunity. It does not seem to have ever alighted even on the outside of the professional agitator's cranium, that such speculations at the present moment cannot fail to alienate the sympathy of even the most pro-Indian English Radical by making him think that the war has so little disturbed the mental tranquillity of Indian politicians, that it is quite doubtful whether they really think seriously about it. Verily the political stalwart must needs indulge in dreams when the whole Empire is in the thick of a life and death struggle. The war may not have affected at all or appreciably the pockets of the nationalist leaders, but it has plunged into the direst distress millions of less favoured men and women in all parts of India, whose woes excite no sympathy in the "patriotic" breast nor inspire any philanthropic effort to alleviate them. Your politician turns away his eyes in disgust from this dismal picture and feasts them on the glorious vision of a nationalist Parliament with a nationalist Cabinet and all the other wonders that his imagination has conjured up to beguile an empty hour. While professing to obey loyally the injunction of the Viceroy to taboo for the present all contentious questions, he has contrived to pile up, since the war began, material for controversies sufficient to last a lifetime. Of such material are the professional patriots of Bengal made.

622. Writing of the anxiety of Indians to know what treatment is being accorded to Indian prisoners in Germany, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that so far the India Office has furnished little or no information regarding the

A grave charge against Lord Crewe.

matter. It has been left to Lord Curzon, above all people, to draw attention to the culpable dereliction of duty of which the late Secretary of State for India had been guilty in this respect. Lord Crewe's reply to Lord Curzon was as cynical as it was unsatisfactory. His Lordship said that the matter had caused the India Office much anxiety and admitted that stories had reached him of exceptionally harsh treatment of Indian prisoners at the hands of the Germans but, on the other hand, he had also heard some stories of exceptionally kind treatment. Evidently the India Office did little else besides hearing "stories." It has been said that "in some cases great pains had been taken to send Indian-speaking gentlemen to converse with" the Indian

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prisoners, but Lord Crewe did not condescend to make known whether the mission of those "Indian-speaking" gentlemen had been a successful one or not, nor are we told anything about what they saw or heard. All that Lord Crewe promised to do was "to impress on the Prisoners' Aid Committee the particular needs of the Indian prisoners" and he rejected Lord Curzon's suggestion regarding the appointment of a committee at the India Office, on the ground that "there would be no object in appointing a fresh committee to deal with the case of Indian prisoners alone." Now, Lord Crewe knew very well that the Prisoners' Aid Committee had their hands quite full with the case of the British prisoners of war and had so far devoted precious little time or attention to the case of the Indian war prisoners. The journal does not wish to draw a comparison, but it points out that while great attention has been paid to the case of British prisoners, very little has been done to ameliorate the lot of the Indian ones. Lord Crewe practically admitted it when he cynically told Lord Curzon that, speaking for himself, he did not at all believe that "very much could be done for the amelioration of any class of prisoners of war" and that "the general information possessed about all prisoners in Germany was meagre and he did not know that the people were worse off regarding information as to Indian prisoners than they were regarding British prisoners." Now, when Lord Crewe is so firmly convinced that nothing *could* be done in the desired direction, it is no wonder that nothing *was* done, at least so far as the Indian prisoners were concerned. Lord Curzon followed with a crushing rejoinder, in which he pointed out that the Prisoners' Aid Committee had concerned themselves with the case of the British prisoners only, and contended that it was therefore absolutely necessary to have a separate organization to deal exclusively with the case of the Indian prisoners. He next drew attention to the fact that, out of the Indian Soldiers' Fund, a certain sum of money had been set apart for the benefit of Indian war prisoners and evidently this money had not been utilized at all. Lord Curzon concluded with the following threat—"more would be heard of the question as time went on and any negligence that might be discovered would react upon this country." It is to be hoped that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the new Secretary of State, will give this question his fullest attention and make atonement for the negligence of his predecessor in office.

BENGALUR.  
22nd June 1918.

623. Referring to an article in the *Times* by Sir Valentine Chirol

"Our stewardship in India."

under this title, the *Bengalee* says that the future of India will depend upon the loyalty of its people, and also upon the manner in which the English people discharge their stewardship "during the war." But what is to happen after the war? Are the obligations of the great stewardship to cease with the war? Surely that cannot be the meaning of the writer. For the authorities in India have given assurance that nothing can be done until after the war, and Sir Valentine Chirol himself says there is "a great promise for the future if after the war is over, there is reasonable co-operation on both sides, Indian and European, in giving permanence to the sentiment of closer union which has been elicited. But the journal does not trouble itself with Sir Valentine Chirol's inconsistencies. The future of India will depend upon the approaching readjustment. The people are feverishly awaiting the termination of this colossal strife and the restoration of peace to mankind, when India may receive the just recognition of her rights as an equal partner of the Empire. Sir Valentine Chirol's article does not help forward the solution of this problem. British statesmen will have to deal with it in the spirit of justice and liberality which has found notable expression in this crisis.

BENGALUR.  
22nd June 1918.

624. Writing on this subject, the *Bengalee* states that at the last session

"Indentured labour in the colonies."

of the Indian National Congress a resolution was passed urging the prohibition of recruitment of labour under indenture. Mr. Nateson moved the resolution and spoke in terms of the warmest indignation, denouncing a system which is one of quasi-slavery. The indictment is based not on mere sentiment but on facts, the oppressive treatment of the coolies and the wiles of the recruiters who decoy them into their meshes. The journal has before it facts which confirm this view. Referring to an extract from an affidavit sworn to in the Calcutta Police Court last year by a returned emigrant from Fiji, the



journal says that if the statements in it are true, nothing more is wanted to sound the death-knell of the whole system. If there is even a substratum of truth in them, the sooner the system of indentured labour is put an end to the better for the good name of the Government and the credit of the country. Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the truth or otherwise of these allegations? If they are substantially true, the paper is confident that His Excellency the Viceroy who befriended the Indians in South Africa will redress the wrong.

F. P. McKINTY,  
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11, CAMAC STREET,  
CALCUTTA,  
*The 26th June 1915.*